WNED
DN
Dollars.
DING, FREE!
STREETS.
TIME TABLE.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
REFERENCE MARKS.—* Saturday excepted. † Monday excepted.
THWESTERN RAILWAY.
t. (Sherman House) and at the depots.
Leave. Arrive.
*10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
*10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
*10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
* 9:15 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
* 9:15 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
* 9:15 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
*10:15 p. m. * 6:15 a. m.
* 9:00 a. m. † 4:05 p. m.
*10:00 a. m. † 7:45 p. m.
* 5:00 p. m. *10:30 a. m.
* 9:00 p. m. * 9:45 a. m.
* 9:30 a. m. † 7:00 p. m.
*10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
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* 9:00 p. m. * 7:00 a. m.
* 9:00 p. m. * 6:45 a. m.
*10:00 p. m. * 6:45 a. m.
*10:00 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
*10:00 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
* 4:15 p. m. *10:40 a. m.
* 8:30 p. m. * 8:55 a. m.
* 8:15 p. m. * 6:45 a. m.
* 9:30 p. m. * 6:35 a. m.
* 9:30 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
*10:00 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
*10:00 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
* 4:15 p. m. * 9:51 a. m.
Running Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleepers between Chicago and Omaha on
UL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
t. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.
Leave. Arrive.
is Ex.. *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
is Ex.. † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.
& ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES.
de, near Madison-st. bridge, and Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.
Leave. Arrive.
Past Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m.
& Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 6:00 p. m.
& Texas † 9:00 a. m. † 7:30 a. m.
Express * 9:00 a. m. * 3:00 p. m.
ington Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:00 p. m.
R. Ex. * 9:00 a. m. * 3:00 p. m.
ton Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m.
sunday's * 4:35 p. m. * 9:30 a. m.
UKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Madison- and Canal-sts. Ticket rk-st., opposite Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.
* 7:55 a. m. * 7:55 p. m.
*10:10a. m. * 4:00p. m.
3:00p. m. *10:45a. m.
* 9:00 p. m. † 7:00a. m.
Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and other via Madison and Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse, and Winona.
FERRAI R.ILROAD.
and foot of Twenty-second-st. Randolph-st., near Clark.
Leave. Arrive.
..... * 9:30 a. m. * 6:15 p. m.
..... †10:00 p. m. † 6:00 a. m.
ezas Ex †10:00 p. m. † 6:00 a. m.
* 9:30 a. m. * 6:15. m.
* 8:30 p. m. * 6:00 a. m.
Cookuk * 9:30 a. m. * 6:15 p. m.
Cookuk †10:00 p. m. † 6:00 a. m.
...... *10:00 a. m. † 6:30 p. m.
...... * 9:30 p. m. * 6:35 a. m.
...... * 4:30 p. m. * 9:25 a. m.
ns to Centralia only.
s to Peoria only.
RAL RAILROAD.
d foot of Twenty-second-st. s., southeast corner of Ran Hotel, and at Palmer House.
Leave. Arrive.
line)... * 7:00 a. m. * 3:55 p. m.
tion... * 9:30 a. m. * 6:15 p. m.
..... * 2:45 p. m. *10:30 a. m.
..... † 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m.
..... *9:00 p. m. *6:45 a. m.
E & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Madison-st. Tickets Offices, use, and Grand Pacific Hotel.
Leave. Arrive.
..... * 8:00 a. m. * 7:00p. m.
..... † 5:15 p. m. † 8:00a. m.
..... * 9:10 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
E & OHIO.
ion Building, foot of Monroe 3 Clark-st., Palmer House, (Exposition Building).
Leave. Arrive.
..... * 8:50 a. m. * 5:40 a. m.
..... † 9:40 p. m. 6:40 p. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
Leave. Arrive.
..... 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Ex... 9:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m.
..... †10:20 p. m. † 5:40 a. m.
NNAT & ST. LOUIS R. R.
fine and Kokomo Line.) and Carroll-sts. West Side.
Depart. Arrive.
..... * 8:40 a. m. * 8:10 p. m.
..... † 8:00 p. m. † 7:30 a. m.
AKEE LINE.
t foot of Twenty-second-st.
Depart. Arrive.
..... * 9:30 a. m. * 9:00 p. m.
..... † 8:00 p. m. † 7:30 a. m.
ND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
ves and Sherman-sts. Ticket t., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.
ch Ex *10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
..... * 8:00 p. m. * 9:30 a. m.
..... †10:00 p. m. † 9:30 a. m.
s Express are served in dining
N ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
rville Route. R., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depot. n and Carroll-sts.
Leave. Arrive.
..... * 9:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
press * 9:25 p. m. † 7:15 a. m.
CALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
CALES
OF ALL KINDS.
BANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
reful to buy only the Genuine.
DICAL.
CURED.
scription for Epilepsy having 0,000 cases without a failure, to make the ingredients known ge. Address Dr. O. PHELPS ersey City, N. J.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

CALL

PARTICULAR ATTENTION!

TO THE

GREAT BARGAINS!

They will offer within the next few days in

Every Department!

OF THEIR

RETAIL!

In anticipation of their REMOVAL to

New Store on Wabash-av.,

Between Madison and Monroe-sts., last of week.

Those wishing to purchase all kinds of

DRY GOODS!

CARPETS!

AND

UPHOLSTERY!

CHEAP!

Should avail themselves of this chance.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

Tuesday Evening, March 5, 1878,

JEANIE JEWELL

Dramatic Recitals.

FROM THE PRESS OF NEW YORK.

"As an elocutionist, Jeanie Jewell is superior to any lady whom I have ever heard."—Prof. Goldwin Smith.

"Her voice is clear, strong, and flexible, and her elocutionary method perfect."—New York Evening Express.

"She was frequently interrupted by applause."—New York World.

"Jeanie Jewell, a relative of the popular ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is to give readings in this city, at Steinway Hall, next autumn."—Home Journal.

"It was singular to remark how closely she resembled Miss Charlotte Cushman in strength of voice, manner, and expression."—New York Graphic.

"Her appearance on the platform was the signal for loud and continued applause."—New York World.

Grace Church Quartette.

Mrs. CLARA D. STACEY, Soprano.
Mrs. FRANK HALL, Contralto.
Mr. CHAS. A. KNORR, Tenor.
Mr. C. C. LEFFLER, Basso.

Tickets of Admission - - - - 50 Cents,

Reserved seats can be secured free of charge, also a limited number of choice seats at 25 cents extra, at Mitchell & Hathaway's Book Store, 158 State-st., and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the entertainment.

CARD.

In behalf of the Church of the Atonement, I desire to thank Chas. Gossage & Co., Judge Otis, Fuller & Fuller, John R. Walsh, of the Western News Co., and A. Hulbert, of the Sherman House, for their very liberal purchase of tickets for the JEANIE JEWELL ENTERTAINMENT, at Farwell Hall, Tuesday Evening, March 5, 1878.

Fearing that many others may have done likewise whose names have not yet been reported by the many friends assisting us in our Church work, and in consequence of the large number of tickets placed for sale in the hands of the Clergy of all denominations, we have concluded to issue RESERVED SEATS FREE OF CHARGE, and request the purchasers of tickets to exchange them for Reserved Seats. See Advertisement.

WM. HEADLAM, Jr.,
Secretary Special Committee.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

RECEIVED!

All the LATEST NOVELTIES in FOREIGN and FINE DOMESTIC WOOLENS for Spring.

H. L. DAHL,

TAILOR,

119 DEARBORN-ST.

RESTAURANT.

HUHN'S

SOUTH SIDE RESTAURANT

WILL BE OPENED

Monday, March 4, at 106 Randolph-st.,

Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

JOSEPH HUHN, Proprietor.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS, OF BOBASCO & RUMMEY 303 STATE-ST.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Plenipos Put Their Signatures to Russia's Terms.

Belief that Turkey Will Not Be Compelled to Rehypothecate Egypt.

A Pacific Modification of the Naval and Bulgarian Clauses.

The March Through Constantinople to Be Insisted Upon.

A Slight Bluff to Be Made by the Austrian and English Diplomats.

Great Joy at St. Petersburg Upon the News of the Peace.

The Triple Crown Placed on the Head of Leo XIII.

Arrival of Gen. Grant at Constantinople Yesterday.

Frightful Ravages of Small-Pox in a District of France.

SIGNED.

NOTHING TO FIGHT OVER.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, March 4—6 a. m.—A treaty of peace has at last been signed at San Stefano, but no certain information of its terms has yet been obtained, either here or in Constantinople. A correspondent there telegraphs that the Grand Duke will advance on Feri-Keui, two miles from Pera, immediately, and will

PASS THROUGH CONSTANTINOPLE

with a large portion of the army before returning to Russia. The cession of the greater part of Armenia is said to have been accepted in lieu of a money indemnity, except the sum of £40,000,000 sterling, which will be paid partly in money and partly in bonds, secured by the revenues of Asiatic provinces and customs dues at Constantinople.

THE LIMITS OF BULGARIA

are said to include neither Salonica nor Adrianople, and no demands have been made upon the Egyptian tribute. These are the best authenticated rumors in Constantinople, but absolute dependence cannot be placed in them. A hope is generally expressed here that the terms will be made known at once, but I have reason to believe that several days will elapse before they are communicated.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

was created yesterday by a report that the British Minister had been recalled from St. Petersburg, but it was not credited, except on the streets, where some noisy demonstrations took place. It now seems probable that England will be unable to offer any opposition to Russia's plans, having no prospect of obtaining Austria as an ally, and the policy of an abandonment of objections to all points except those directly affecting England is advocated.

IN A LEADING TORY NEWSPAPER,

in an editorial apparently inspired by high authority, England is advised to approve any terms which do not attack Egypt or India, and to abandon Europe, as Europe has abandoned her. Inasmuch as Austria is now apparently reconciled to Russia, the prospect of a final settlement of the Eastern question by a peaceable discussion in a Conference grows more and more probable.

WIDE OF THE MARK.

LONDON PREDICTIONS REGARDING OUR SILVER LEGISLATION.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, March 3—5 a. m.—The passage of the Bland Silver bill over the President's veto has been commented on by all the leading papers, which have, as heretofore, shown intense bitterness and unfairness in discussing it, but the public in general

DO NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN ALARMED.

Its effect upon the value of our bonds has been scarcely appreciable, whatever changes that have occurred having been due to other causes. Going back nearly six weeks previous to the passage of the bill by the Senate, I find that on Jan. 23 United States five-twenties closed at 106¼, while English consols closed at 95⅞. Yesterday the American securities closed at 106¼ and English consols at 95⅞. Thus, while English funds have fallen ⅜, American bonds have

FULLY HELD THEIR OWN,

and this is in spite of the fact that the United States have been accused, not only by English but by many American newspapers and financiers, of having partially repudiated their engagements, and endeavored to swindle their creditors. The truth is that the English holders of United States bonds cannot be frightened by any such nonsense, and while the prophets of evil have been prophesying that American securities would have a great fall, they have

MAINTAINED THEIR POSITION

in the most extraordinary manner. It should be remembered that there is hardly one security on the London Exchange that has not fallen from ½ to 1½ per cent in the same time.

The effect upon silver is equally encouraging to those who insisted on its remonetization. From about 53 pence per ounce it has steadily advanced, in spite of heavy sales on Germany, until

NOW IT STANDS AT 55½.

An equal increase further will bring it on an equality with gold as a coin; that is, an American silver dollar will be neither better nor worse in any market of the world than a gold dollar. English holders of American bonds

HAVE NOT YET BEEN FRIGHTENED

into selling them to any noticeable extent, and it is quite likely that the men who bought them when the prospects of the United States were so gloomy as to make them worth less than 50 per cent of their face are not going to be greatly alarmed about so just and reasonable a measure as the remonetization of silver.

PEACE.

THE REAL FIGHTERS READY TO QUIT.

LONDON, March 3.—The following announcement of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey was received to-day:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday night, March 3.—The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to his soldiers at a review at San Stefano to-day. Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes.

CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, March 3.—St. Petersburg and Pera correspondents confirm the report that a treaty of peace has been signed at St. Petersburg. The enthusiasm over the news was almost unprecedented. There was an immense crowd before the palace shouting and singing, "God Save the Czar." The Pera correspondent says the treaty of peace was signed Saturday.

Thirty-one thousand troops were reviewed at San Stefano. A Te Deum was sung amid great enthusiasm.

THE TERMS.

A correspondent at San Stefano is able to state that neither the surrender of a portion of the Turkish fleet nor the claim on the Egyptian tribute is included in the conditions of peace, and there is no interference with the portion of Turkish revenue which is hypothecated to foreign creditors.

THE INDEMNITY.

Nothing is definitely settled relative to the indemnity; but it will principally be in the form of territory in Asia, including Kars and Batoum, but not Erzeroum. Salonica and Adrianople are not included in Bulgaria.

THE ROUBLES.

A Pera correspondent professes to give the conditions of peace. He makes the indemnity fully as heavy as was reported Feb. 25, viz.: 1,400,000,000 roubles, with £40,000,000 in bonds added.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Agence Russe* cites a special dispatch from Vienna, March 1, stating that the Russians were bent on entering Constantinople with or without the Sultan's consent, and that England had notified Prince Gortschakoff that, if Russia pursued the latter course, the British Ambassador would be ordered to quit St. Petersburg. The *Agence Russe* says this report refers to a past phase of the crisis, since which the Russians have occupied San Stefano with the sanction of the Sultan.

GETTING NEARER.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated Saturday, says the Grand Duke Nicholas will probably visit Constantinople on Monday. It is said he will move his headquarters to Ferikeri, within two miles of Pera. The correspondent at Vienna states that the Austrian and British Ambassadors have been instructed to protest if the Russians enter Constantinople.

AUSTRIA—HER WILL.

LONDON, March 4.—A special from Vienna asserts that two divisions of Austrians will enter Bosnia in about ten days. A Vienna special says: "The communication which so reassured Austria last week was to the effect that the peace conditions had been aggravated at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, but she promised a notable modification at the Conference.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT OCCUPY BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

If the conditions are abandoned by which those provinces are cut off from communication with the rest of Turkey. Even if the conditions are maintained, Austria would only resort to annexation at the suggestion of the Powers at a conference.

COUNT ANDRASSY

has determined to persist with a vote of credit, although assured by the Spokesman of the Austrian Delegations that it would only pass by a small majority. The opponents of a vote of credit seem disposed to appeal to the Reichstag if defeated in the Delegations; but, as the question can only be brought on when the money is actually wanted, the Government will doubtless be able to justify their demand even to their adversaries."

CONSPIRACIES.

BELGRADE, March 3.—Fifty-one persons have been condemned to death and forty-eight to penal servitude for their attempt at insurrection at Tapalja last year.

A conspiracy to murder the Turkish officials of Bosnia has been discovered at Serajevo. Numbers of Mahomedans have been arrested.

THE POPE.

HIS CORONATION.

ROME, March 3.—Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in Sistine Chapel to-day. The ceremony commenced at 9:30 in the morning, and terminated at 1:30 in the afternoon. Cardinals, prelates, and diplomatists accredited to the Vatican, and other persons, were present. The Pope was afterwards carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses are illuminated to-night.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Opinione* reports that the Council of State, in response to a question of Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as to whether the Italian Government had a right to modify the Papal guarantees, has rendered a decision that the law of Papal guarantees possesses a constitutional, organic character.

CARDINAL FRANCHI.

When Cardinal Simeoni was about to resume office as Pontifical Secretary of State, the Catholic Powers and some Cardinals protested against his restoration, because of his reactionary tendencies. Cardinal Simeoni thereupon resigned, and Cardinal Franchi was appointed in his place.

INDIGNITIES.

ROME, March 3.—Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated for the Pope's coronation, but were dispersed by the troops without casualty.

FRANCE.

SMALL-POX.

PERPIGNON, March 3.—There has been a frightful outbreak of small-pox in Ricutort, in the Department of Lozere. The population of the commune has been decimated, and nearly all the inhabitants are sick.

LONDON, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says 176 persons died from small-pox in St. Etienne in six weeks.

GERMANY.

CAMPHAUSEN.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Emperor has decided that Herr Camphausen should wait for the decision of the Reichstag on the Taxation bills before resigning.

GEN. GRANT.

AT BYZANTIUM.

LONDON, March 3.—A special dated Constantinople announces the arrival there of ex-President Grant.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations Concerning the Future Policy of Secretary Sherman.

Belief that He Will Postpone a Definite Construction of the Silver Law.

Important Bearing on His Plans of Legislation Concerning Resumption.

Comparative Statement of the Condition of the United States Treasury March 1, 1878.

Views of Representative Schleicher Regarding Affairs in Mexico.

SILVER.

WHAT NEXT?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—There are various theories as to the policy that the Secretary of the Treasury will adopt in executing the Silver law. The following statement, obtained from gentlemen among the most active in support of the Silver bill, doubtless gives the best opinion as to the probable construction of the law: The Secretary of the Treasury has provided that the silver-coin certificates shall only be payable at the place of issue. This plan was adopted after conference with Senators. This, however, will not materially affect the value of the certificates, as they are available for payment of duties the same as gold coin, and, therefore, will naturally be sent to New York, where the most duties are paid. This will relieve the Treasury Department from transporting coin from point to point as necessity may require. Should resumption take place, these certificates would be on a par with gold, because available for the same purposes.

A DEFINITE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW

will doubtless be postponed by the Secretary of the Treasury until the latest possible moment, to await the action of the Senate Finance Committee on the Resumption Repeal bill, which has passed the House. If the Resumption act should be repealed, the conditions might be changed. Circumstances may arise that would make it necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to place the silver dollar in the coin reserve. This may be necessary in order to add to the reserve for the purpose of resumption, as the Secretary is not likely to add to his gold reserve for that purpose. The stock of gold, under the Silver act, is not likely to be increased, as it would be strange if some of the foreign bondholders would not

TAKE ALARM AT THE CONTINUED ATTEMPTS

to depreciate the bonds made in Wall street and in the New York newspapers. It seems certain that the Secretary of the Treasury, at present, does not know what disposition will be made of the silver dollar. If he buys bullion with greenbacks silver will necessarily be put in circulation. If he buys bullion with gold he must necessarily put silver into the coin revenue. Everything depends upon what is to be done with the Resumption act. If the country is not to resume, gold, as it goes out of the Treasury, will go out of the country; but, if we are to resume, the Secretary of the Treasury will be obliged to have gold. It is most probable that he will find it necessary to

PURCHASE SILVER BULLION WITH THE NEW SILVER DOLLARS.

This is the best practicable method of getting the silver money into circulation. There is enough bullion on hand now for the first month's coinage, and bullion for the second month's coin can be purchased with the silver dollars to be coined. Indications are that silver bullion will go to 57 pence in the next six months, especially if there is a demand for it from India and China. The Secretary of State will immediately invite the European countries to an International Silver Conference. It is expected the invitation will be accepted. If accepted, the question of remonetizing silver will be reopened in Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

THE LAW REQUIRES THE CONFERENCE

to convene in six months. Within a year's time it will be possible to determine what the attitude of Europe will be towards international remonetization. It is ascertained that some members of the Senate Finance Committee who are opposed to repealing the entire Resumption act will favor the repeal of the date clause. This, in effect, would be a postponement of the date of resumption without the destruction of the machinery placed in the Secretary of the Treasury's hands to prepare for resumption.

IT WOULD INDICATE

an unwillingness to abandon the principle, but also indicate the belief that resumption Jan. 1, 1879, or, perhaps, at any other fixed date, is not practicable or advisable. If those who favor absolute resumption and those who favor a repeal of the date clause only unite in the Committee, there is no doubt that a favorable recommendation could be received for a bill repealing the date clause.

THE TREASURY.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the United States Treasury March 1, 1877, and March 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$ 9,122,874	$ 2,690,785
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	.....	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits	34,445,000	28,553,000
Coin	93,393,771	131,318,156
Coin certificates	52,146,700	48,456,000
Coin less coin certificates	38,117,071	82,862,156
Outstanding called bonds	7,326,550	6,475,650
Other outstanding coin liabilities	9,070,572	5,539,020
Outstanding legal-tenders	364,239,484	348,618,024
Outstanding fractional currency	24,434,420	17,190,698
Outstanding silver coin	28,633,170	38,480,490
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	2,088,781,143	2,042,037,129
Reduction of the debt for February	2,070,479	2,250,237
Reduction of the debt since July 1	10,658,201	18,121,094
Market value of gold	104.87	101.87
Imports for 12 months ending Jan. 31	422,943,232	477,712,900
Exports for the twelve months ending Jan. 31	603,418,793	622,167,514

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A RELIC OF CHIVALRY STILL WITH US.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The alleged kidnapping of negroes from Southern States, with their deportation and sale in Cuba and elsewhere as slaves, which resulted in the confidential mission of Leonard, of Louisiana, to the Captain-General of Cuba, has been reported by a Special Agent of the Interior Department employed in the Southern States. It now turns out that a resident of Savannah, Ga., is alleged to have made overtures to this Agent to enter this contraband trade with him. Sailing-vessels were to have been chartered to trade from Savannah and other Southern ports laden with whatever cargoes could be procured, or with ballast, if necessary. These vessels were to be manned by much larger crews than were actually necessary, with

SUPERNUMERARY DECK-HANDS.

The ignorant character of the Southern negro and the payment of a bounty or advance money for the trip was an ample inducement, and it was designed that the vessel should return to a Northern port in the United States manned by a new crew picked up from idle sailors and landsmen in ports where she discharged her living as well as her material freight. It is alleged that this is not merely a newly-proposed enterprise, but that it has already been carried on to some small extent from Southern ports.

THE RIO GRANDE.

WHAT GUSTAVE SCHLEICHER THINKS ABOUT IT—THE ATTEMPT OF DIAZ TO "CLARIFY THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS"—MEXICAN DEFIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY A DIPLOMATIC TRICK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Representative Schleicher, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee having Rio-Grande border troubles in charge, has some very positive opinions upon the Mexican situation. Those opinions are based upon facts not entirely understood. What they are, can be gathered from the following talk with the representative of THE TRIBUNE. Speaking of the presence of representatives of the Diaz Government in this country, Mr. Schleicher, turning in his ample chair to his library-table, took up a number of slips from recent Mexican newspapers, and said:

"WORKING ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS."

"The following extracts are from a Mexican paper published in the City of Mexico, the *Federalista*. They relate to the three agents sent by Vallarta, to work upon the atmosphere of the American press; as they put it, in favor of the recognition of Diaz. One of them says:

"'One of these agents has published in the North, over his signature, an article highly insulting to Minister Foster, and to Consul-General Skilton. The reputation of the American Minister and of the Consul-General is too high for the employes of Vallarta [Mexican Premier] to destroy; but it throws a new light on the conduct and old tactics of the Diaz party. We are collecting all the necessary data to give our readers a history of the three individuals.'

"Another extract, which is headed 'The Three Agents,' says:

"'We are following the thread of a conspiracy got up by Mr. Vallarta to obtain American recognition of Diaz. Three individuals, very well known here, are traveling over the United States to make the proper atmosphere in the press of the North in favor of the Diaz party.'"

"Is Zamacona one of these agents, Mr. Schleicher?"

"No, Zamacona moves in a higher sphere. These men are only strikers under the orders of Zamacona."

"Do you know who these agents are?"

"I know the names of two of them. One is Richards, and the other Rahden. The latter recently had an article in the New York *Sun*. The name of the third one I have forgotten."

THE BORDER-CONDITION.

"What is the present condition of the border-troubles?"

"You know we have for years had complaints, and an exchange of diplomatic correspondence with the former Governments of Mexico, without any result. These troubles grow out of the 'Free Zone,' and the manner in which American merchants, and citizens generally, have been treated by the border-thieves, robbed by forced loans, and all that. Our Government has been trying to regulate these things for many years; to get some arrangement made to prevent their recurrence. It was considered a favorable moment, when Diaz was asking for recognition, for our Government to insist, as a condition of his recognition, that he should give some assurance that these troubles should be settled. Such propositions were made, but they were met by the Mexican Government in a very unfriendly spirit. They said they would not listen to any conditions, or consider anything, until they were recognized."

"In what manner have they indicated this spirit?"

"Through Minister Foster. They said that any propositions that the United States had to make, or any treaties they desired to propose, should come in after Diaz's recognition. This was communicated to Foster in writing, but he also had a great many conferences personally on the same subject with Mr. Vallarta, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs."

THE UNITED STATES SNUBBED.

"Has not our Government taken a decided position that these things must be done?"

"Yes; and that is the present situation. The Mexican authorities say they will not agree to any terms until after recognition, and, unless our Government is forced by public opinion, or some other means, to yield, the question is one of how long will they hold out."

"Why should public opinion particularly favor Diaz?"

"I don't know why it is. Whether the three atmosphere-agents have something to do with it or not, I don't know. Public opinion, you know, is manufactured in many ways. One of the most serious difficulties, in my opinion, has been, that the reasons for the action of our Government, and the nature of its action, have never been published. There ought to be

AN OFFICIAL ORGAN,

or some means by which our Government could explain to the people the reason for its position. Otherwise, the people are very liable to misjudge the motives of the Government. The press is open to everybody. The case of the Mexicans is openly sung into the ears of the people by everybody. Our Government has never stated its case. I think, if the true state of things were generally known, our people would not insist upon the recognition of Diaz until these important conditions were complied with, or, at least, were met with a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and not with a direct refusal."

"When was this position of our Government taken?"

"It was taken in the letter of Assistant-Secretary Seward to Minister Foster, and afterwards repeated, almost in the same language, equally strong, by Mr. Evarts. The letter of Seward has been published, but not the one of Evarts. A letter of instructions, however, written by Evarts to Minister Foster, subsequent to this letter of Seward, and of the same tenor, has been published."

"Do you think there is a disposition on the part of the Government to recognize Diaz, in face of the refusal to comply with its requests?"

"I think there is a disposition to yield to what they think is public opinion; but I think public opinion has been made on a one-sided statement. Otherwise, I can hardly believe that our people would insist upon the Government withdrawing from the decided position it has taken, simply upon the refusal of Mexico to listen to it."

IMPOTENCE OF DIAZ.

"Did not Diaz promise to co-operate with our Government in maintaining peace on the border?"

"In a general way he said he would do the best he could; and, moreover, he has made some efforts to regulate these things as far as he could go."

"How far can he go?"

"He cannot go very far. In the first place, he has sent troops to the border; but these troops are influenced by the local sentiment there, and so far they have done nothing. They are there for the express purpose of preventing these raids. They have not shown any great abtivity in doing it. On the contrary, only the other day there had been a raid, and a Mexican Lieutenant invited an American Lieutenant across the border to assist him in hunting the raiders. As soon as this fact was known, the action of the Mexican officer was reported by Gen. Ord to the War Department, and was favorably commented upon as a very good sign of the earnestness of the Mexican Government in seeking to co-operate with our troops in the suppression of these raids; but, as soon as it was known in Mexico, through the American papers, the Mexican War Department immediately issued an order that the Lieutenant should be found out, be arrested, and punished severely as an example, for inducing American troops to cross the border."

"Did the American troops go over?"

"Yes; and the Mexican Lieutenant aided them. They traveled together."

"Has the Mexican Government taken steps to punish the Lieutenant?"

"Yes, sir."

"HOW MANY MEXICAN TROOPS

are there along the border?"

"I have no idea how many. It is difficult to ascertain. Frequently the papers announce the arrival of a great many who do not come. Then again, at one time it was announced that a large number of troops had arrived on the border; but it was afterwards stated that, instead of troops, arms had been sent, and orders to raise troops there. Diaz can control the troops pretty well, but he cannot control the raiding people; and it is very difficult, with a common national feeling and cause, for the troops to carry out any of his orders against their countrymen. The main difficulty is in dealing with these raiders themselves, because they are looked upon as one of the most dangerous revolutionary elements in Mexico. Diaz himself started his revolution among them, and with their aid. He even borrowed money from the half-brother of Cortina, the noted bandit. Diaz himself is

A CREATURE OF REVOLUTION,

and it is difficult for his Government, or for any other Government that has come into power by revolution, and is likely to be overthrown by revolution, to incur the hostility of that element. They are fighting men, well armed, and ready to break out at any moment, and at the call of any revolutionary leader, if their antipathies are raised against the Government. One of the proofs of it is, that Blanco was sent by Diaz with a peremptory order to Canales, who is a chief of these lawless elements, to arrest the six men who broke jail last August, for the purpose of turning them over to the American authorities. Canales refused to comply with the order, and Blanco, it is said, was obliged to leave Matamoras at night, to escape the indignation of the people. He went back to Mexico with his orders in his pocket, and Canales remained there in power, and is there to-day. Diaz has not strength enough, and no Mexican Government has strength enough, to defy these border-people. The same thing occurred with Lerdo. No Government, on account of the revolutionary condition of Mexico, has a position firm enough to carry out anything that goes against the strong local feeling of any portion of the people."

THE OUTLOOK.

"What will be the result of all this?"

"The result will be, that we must always depend upon our own forces for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens along the border. We can never rely upon the Government of Mexico, no matter what treaties or promises are made."

"Peace with Mexico, then, means a strong army along our border all the time?"

"A force of 5,000 men is enough. We have now about a sufficient force there. These raiders would then grow less reckless, and in time, no doubt, the raids would be checked, and they would have to follow something else for a living. Now they simply subsist entirely by raiding. There are two circumstances that have collected a rough class of people in Tamaulipas, —one is the 'Free Zone,' which is a belt into which goods can be brought without paying duties, but cannot be taken out, either into Mexico or Texas, without paying custom-duties. It is very difficult on a belt of this size to prevent smuggling. The goods are under control of the soldiers, and not in bonded warehouses. The result is, according to the statements of the merchants who live there, that there is a very small fraction of the trade that pays any duties. This, of course, collects a bad class of population, which makes smuggling its business. Another reason is, that this 'Free Zone' is

A CITY OF REFUGE

for all persons resident in Mexico who have committed crimes in Texas. In other words, for all these raids, murders, robbery, or any other crimes that are committed in Texas, there is no justice in Mexican local courts, and practically no law that can take cognizance of such cases. Persons making complaints are referred to the treaty of extradition as the only remedy. When the treaty of extradition is pleaded, and attempted to be carried out, they say, and with truth, that the treaty refers to fugitives from justice only,—that is, to criminals whose residence is on the American side, and who have escaped over to Mexico. All those who reside in Mexico and commit crimes in Texas do not come under the treaty. The result is, that, during the twelve years of crime we are complaining of, there never has been a single case of punishment for crime committed in Texas. Our Government has been misled. They look to this extradition treaty as a remedy, when it is no remedy."

"What does Minister Foster think about it?"

"I don't know. He says he has had some conversation with the Mexican Minister about it, and the latter proposed hereafter, if they were recognized, to establish some sort of a Federal jurisdiction along their border, for the punishment of such crimes. No present remedy is suggested at all."

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

"What is the character of Zamacona's mission here?"

"Zamacona is a diplomatic agent. He comes here to bring about the recognition of Diaz, and will be accredited Minister, no doubt, in case of recognition, although he stated before the Senate Committee that he was here to bring about mutual relations with a view to commercial treaties. This idea of a commercial treaty with Mexico has been made very popular, and has been talked about a good deal. There is no doubt about the great importance of extending our commerce with Mexico; but our people have been misled about what can be done in that direction. The fact is, there is hardly any possibility of making a commercial treaty with Mexico, because we have nothing to offer them. Ninety-one per cent of their importations into the United States are already on the free list and pay no tariff-duty; consequently, what have we to offer them in a treaty? Only 9 per cent. The great bulk of trade consists of articles that pay no tariff-duties,—hides, silver, and gold, for instance. Mr. Romero, at one time, speaking about the possible extension of the Mexican culture of sugar, providing that the tariff on sugars was given up by the United States, said that, as a matter of course, we would expect a relinquishment of an equivalent in the tariff of Mexico. Now, when you look at all the articles that we can import into Mexico, there only is one article—dry goods—that would be anything like an equivalent to sugar; and, as Mexico has its own manufactories, and as dry goods are a great article of English importation, it is hardly possible for Mexicans to give the American trade an advantage over England, as well as over their own manufacturers. On the other hand, a relinquishment of the tariff on sugar would meet with much opposition from our own people, because we need the revenue on sugar; and, besides, we have a sugar interest in the country which would be opposed to it. So this thing which has been hinted at is, in my opinion, not possible. But I see Zamacona, in an interview some time ago, stated that sugar could be imported from Mexico in large quantities, and, as an equivalent, agricultural implements and machinery could be admitted into Mexico. This would look very well, if it were not for the fact that agricultural implements and machinery are on the Mexican free list. So the commercial-treaty part of the business

WOULD ALL BE ONE WAY;

that is, we give up the tariff on sugar, and in exchange we get something that is already on the free list. The only means of extending our commerce with Mexico are indirect means. If you look upon their trade for years past, you will find that revolutionary years were years of little trade, while the years of peace were accompanied by a large increase in their commerce. Therefore, it would be to our interest to assist them in getting a quiet Government, and in keeping their revolutionary element down. We are almost as much interested in this as they are themselves. That would be the solution of all our difficulties with them. Another solution would be outlined through increased communications with them, such as steamboat-lines and railroad-extension into that country,—particularly the latter. All these things, you see, are not the subjects directly of a commercial treaty. Our cotton-manufacturers could now compete with the English manufacturers very well; the American cotton goods are cheaper and better than the English in that market; but the great trouble is, that the merchants are chiefly Germans. They import English goods because they have better money-facilities. In England they get longer credits than here, and they get facilities that are not known to our commerce in the United States, which are necessary to such a trade as that in Mexico. Our Government, of course, could not change this. It would depend entirely upon our commercial community and our capitalists in the North, and they are beginning to look to it. As far as the Government is concerned, the idea that a treaty can help us is futile. The Mexican Government won't listen to any commercial treaty until they are recognized. Then they will talk about it. There is nothing to hope, except by keeping a strong army on the border for the protection of our citizens."

E. B. W.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Speaker Randall gives it as his opinion that Congress can adjourn July 1, the average duration of long sessions. He says the impression that the Appropriations Committee is behind is a mist

entitled "The Bivouac and the Battle-Field," refers to Dabney Walker as follows:

Quite a large body of troops were now assembled, and occasional expeditions of cavalry were sent out to disturb the quiet of the enemy, burn the railroad bridges, and thus interrupt his communications,—sometimes having a brush with the enemy's cavalry and bringing in some prisoners. Their usual guide was a native-born Virginian, in whom we all became much interested. He seemed to me a sort of Daniel Webster in shoes,—a strong, clear-headed man, who had reached a true conception of the real issue in this War, and devoted himself, body and soul, on the right side. Knowing all the roads and by-ways in this section, and brave as a lion, he led our boys with all the cool courage needed in a scout, established a comprehensive system of espionage among the people of his own color, and thus brought in much valuable information. The Rebels did him the honor to offer $1,500 reward for his head; and well they might, for he was worth to the Union cause any two of the best of us.

The bill for the relief of Walker was introduced and pressed by Representative Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin. The sum appropriated is $1,525.

IOWA UNITED STATES COURTS.

A considerable delegation of Iowa people are here to support the bill transferring the site of the United States Court from Keokuk to Burlington. The argument made is, that nine-tenths of the persons having business with the Court are compelled to pass through Burlington to go to Keokuk, and that Burlington is much better situated for the convenience of the State. The Iowa delegation in both branches of Congress seems to favor this removal, and the Representative from the district in which Keokuk is situated himself happens to be a resident of Burlington. Secretary McCrary stands pretty much alone on behalf of Keokuk, and evidently regrets now that, when he was a Member of Congress, he did not secure the passage of a bill providing for a United States Court-House building at the latter place. A public building is an argument which it is difficult to overcome in a proposition to remove; but, as there is no public building at Keokuk, the claims of that city are very apt to be disregarded by Congress. The advocates of the Burlington scheme have already been strong enough to secure the passage of the bill in the Senate, without much consideration and almost without notice. The bill has now gone to the House, where it is before a Sub-Committee, and is likely to receive favorable action.

Aside from this subject of removal, Representative Oliver is endeavoring to have the Revised Statutes amended as to the time and places of holding United States Courts in Iowa. He wishes that the State of Iowa shall constitute one district, which shall be called the District of Iowa; that, for the purpose of trying issues of fact triable by jury in the District Court, said district shall be divided into five divisions, to be called the Northern, Southern, Central, Southwestern, and Northwestern divisions of the District of Iowa; the Northern Division to include the Counties of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Hardin, Franklin, Hancock, and Winnebago, with all the counties north and east of them; the Southern Division to include the Counties of Scott, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Marion, Lucas, Clarke, and Decatur, with all the counties south of them and east of them; the Southwestern Division to include the Counties of Harrison, Crawford, Carroll, Audubon, Cass, Adams, and Taylor, with all the counties south of them and west of them; the Northwestern Division to include the Counties of Monona, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Pocahontas, and Kossuth, with all the counties north of them and west of them; the Central Division to include the residue of the State. Mr. Oliver proposes that the terms of court shall be held in the Northern Division at Dubuque, in the Southern Division at Burlington, in the Central Division at DesMoines, in the Southwestern Division at Council Bluffs, and in the Northwestern Division at Sioux City.

DES MOINES RAPIDS.

Joseph C. Stone, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to authorize the Canal Dry-Dock and Manufacturing Company to construct and operate dry-docks in connection with the Des Moines Rapids Canal, and for other purposes. It provides that the Canal Dry-Dock and Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate dry-docks suitable for docking and repairing vessels, in connection with the Des Moines Rapids Canal; and the Secretary of War is authorized to select the site for such dry-docks anywhere along the line of said canal where there is lands or islands adjacent to the canal owned by the United States and suitable for the construction of such dry-docks, and which is not requisite for the use of said canal. The privileges granted to the Canal Dry-Dock and Manufacturing Company are upon the express condition that Congress reserves the right at any time to enlarge or change, modify or improve, said canal and its locks, without said Company having any claim whatever upon the United States for damages; and that any work done or improvements made hereunder are to be wholly without cost or expense to the United States forever.

BLACK-HILLS RAILROAD.

A bill is introduced to construct a railroad from a point near Cheyenne, in Wyoming, to a point at or near Fort Laramie; thence to a point at or near Fort Fetterman, in the Territory of Dakota; thence, commencing at or near Fort Laramie, to a point at or near Fort Fetterman; thence, in a northerly or northwesterly direction, by the most practicable route, to the Yellowstone River, near the mouth of the Bighorn River; thence, by the most practicable route, to a point at or near Helena, in the Territory of Montana; thence, by the most practicable route, to the Pacific Ocean, or the navigable waters connecting therewith. Among the incorporators of this are Lyman Elmore, of Wisconsin and New York, and Sidney Clark, of Nebraska, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. This scheme is under the special protection of some of the Senatorial capitalists who have become interested in the Black-Hills region. The Company is to be required to commence its line within a year, and to construct fifty miles a year until the road is completed to Helena, Montana Territory. Mortgage-bonds for $25,000 a mile are allowed, and the right-of-way is granted through all public lands. The following clause in the bill is a very suggestive one to those who affirm that the conditions of the Indian treaties cannot be altered except by the consent of the tribes. This clause, if the bill should pass, may furnish the basis of a future Indian war: "The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act, and required for the right-of-way, and grants herein made for stations, buildings, workshops, and necessary appurtenances." The capital stock of the corporation is to be $35,000,000.

GRABS FOR PENSIONS.

The average Congressman never thinks his duty to his constituents is done until every octogenarian and every able-bodied young man, who may have been identified with any skirmish, has been placed upon the national pension-rolls. Now comes Dunnell, of Minnesota, who wants to place some more survivors of the War of the Revolution on the rolls. He would have Congress pass a law declaring that each surviving officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and soldier who served in the Continental line, or State troops, volunteers, or militia, at one or more times, a period of not less than three months during the War of the Revolution, or the widow of such officer, shall be authorized and entitled to receive such annuity and pension as he or she would now be authorized and entitled to receive under existing law.

NORTHWESTERN ITEMS.

Henry O'Neil, Jr., of Jackson, Mich., desires an appropriation of $10,000 as compensation for losses and injuries received by reason of alleged illegal arrest by United States officers.

Senator Chaffee is endeavoring to have the act donating public lands to the States and Territories for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges extended so that it may inure to the benefit of Colorado.

The persons interested in the Black-Hills country are determined that the Government shall do every possible thing to benefit that region. Senator Spencer, who has large interests in the Black Hills, now wishes to have $150,000 appropriated to build a military post for the protection of the northern frontier of Montana, where the Milk River crosses the boundary from Canada.

Representative Maginnis wishes to reorganize the judicial system of the Territory of Montana.

Frank Welsh, of Nebraska, desires to relieve the settlers on the public lands under the Pre-emption laws by a bill providing that any person who has made a settlement on the public lands under the Pre-emption laws, and has, subsequent to such settlement, changed his filing in pursuance of law, to that for a homestead entry upon the same tract of land, shall be entitled to have the time required to perfect his title under the Homestead laws computed from the date of his original settlement heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, under the Pre-emption laws, subject to all the provisions of the law relating to homesteads.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The members of the House Committee on Appropriations say they can prepare their bills much sooner than any of them can be acted upon by the House. The Navy, Appropriation, and Pension bills will be ready to report this week. The Legislative Appropriation bill will be completed in a week or ten days. The Sub-Committees are at work on the Indian, Army, and Deficiency Appropriation bills. Owing to the large mass of business to be transacted, the general impression is that the session will be prolonged to August.

BEN WADE.

Death of the Old Statesman at His Home in Jefferson, O.

An Advance Obituary by One Who Had Known Him Intimately.

The History of His Remarkable Life, from Boyhood to Old Age.

His Long and Distinguished Career in the Senate of the United States.

Many Anecdotes, Never Before Published, of His Readiness in Debate and His Characteristics as a Man.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—Ex-Senator Wade passed away at his home in Jefferson precisely at 6:30 o'clock this morning. A decided change for the worse was noted by his friends on Friday morning, and before night it became evident that he could live but a few hours longer. His wife sat by his side holding his hand, and his son, Capt. Henry P. Wade, and several other friends surrounded the bed. At a few minutes before 6:30 o'clock in the morning his breathing, which had been very irregular for some time, became hard for a short time, and then ceased forever. He was conscious to the last moment, and tried to speak but a short time before he died, but with all attention he could not be understood, except to say in a low whisper, "I cannot talk at all." His especial request was that the funeral be very plain, and especially that no costly monument be placed above his head. He left no will, being willing to leave his property at the disposal of his friends. He is worth about $80,000, all in good condition. His physician says that his advanced age was the real cause of his death.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock p. m.

AN ADVANCE OBITUARY.

Gen. James S. Dribble in the last number of the Spirit of the Times.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born at Feeding Hills, Parish of West Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800, and he has risen from the humblest condition in life to high fame, and, by unflinching honesty, adherence to principle, and justice to the oppressed, made himself honored throughout a land of 40,000,000 of people. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought at Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and Yorktown. He was captured at one of the battles, and for a long time was confined a prisoner of Halifax. Mr. Wade's mother was a Presbyterian clergyman's daughter, and a thoroughly good woman. The family was poor, and, while the father was engaged in fighting the battles of his country, the mother had to labor very hard to feed, clothe, and support her children, of whom she had ten, Benjamin being the youngest. Among the scanty wealth of the family was a library of twelve volumes, and Benjamin read them over and over, his mother having first taught him how to spell and read. When Benjamin's father returned from the war, he was broken in health and spirits, and young Ben, feeling that he ought to relieve his parents from the burden of keeping him, bade farewell to his old home, and, with only $7 in his pocket,

MADE HIS WAY ON FOOT TOWARD THE WEST

to seek his fortune. He often worked for farmers, tending horses and cows for his board and clothes, and going to school in winter. Benjamin was not an an apt scholar, and it was a long time before he could master arithmetic and algebra. He was fond of reading books, especially biographies of great men.

Wade was 18 years old when he reached New York City, and he immediately set out for Chicago, Ill. He walked across the country, and after a most tedious journey reached Ashtabula County, O., where he had a brother living. The snow falling, he was persuaded to walk until spring, and then cross the lake to Detroit by boat, and finish his journey from there to Chicago on foot. He hired himself out to chop cord-wood at 50 cents per cord, and during the long winter nights read nearly the whole of the Bible by the light of pine-knots piled on the hearth of his rude log-cabin.

In 1821 and 1822, when 22 years of age, we find Mr. Wade still at Ashtabula, chopping wood, rolling logs, grubbing in summer, and teaching school in winter. He had now given up going farther West, and seriously thought of returning to the East. In the fall of the next year, 1823, he hired to a drover to assist him in taking a herd of cattle to New York. It was Wade's duty to conduct the lead-steer, and he carried his clothes packed in a bundle and tied behind the ox's horns. When tired, he would mount on the back of the ox, and ride for a short distance. Six times Mr. Wade walked from Ohio to New York. It was during one of his drover pilgrimages that Mr. Wade

NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE.

He was leading a steer, as usual, in front of the herd, and had just entered a covered bridge, when the cattle became frightened, and rushed upon him. He ran, but finding he could not reach the other end of the bridge, sprang up and caught to a brace, where he held on until the whole drove passed beneath him, making the bridge to swing to and fro with their great weight. The drover expected to find Wade's crushed and mangled body on the bridge, and was not a little astonished and delighted to see him drop unhurt from his perch.

In the fall of 1825, Mr. Wade, having once more crossed the mountains with a drove of cattle, halted at Albany and taught school during the winter. The next summer he worked on the Erie Canal with a shovel and wheelbarrow.

In 1826, Mr. Wade is again found in Ohio, teaching school and reading law with Elisha Whittlesey. He was admitted in two years, and after waiting a year more we find him trying his first case.

Without the advantage of early education, Mr. Wade felt the necessity of close application to his law books, and became a hard student. His opinions soon began to be noticed and respected. He could analyze a case with wonderful rapidity, and seize and present to a jury the facts with a rough energy and eloquence that there was no resisting. Lawyers who had far more learning found themselves greatly his inferiors when the pleading commenced.

After six years of toil, Mr. Wade

STOOD SECOND TO NO MAN

at the Bar in his county. It was indispensable to have his services in every case of importance, and money began to come in and fill his pockets. He had made his mark, and the struggle with him was over. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Ashtabula, and was one of the best the county ever had, his indictments being considered models to this day.

At 37 years of age he was offered the nomination to the State Senate from his district, and declined, but was eventually prevailed upon to accept. "This," says Mr. Wade, "was the mistake of my life. I should have remained at my profession, and I warn young men against yielding to the allurements of office. Better, far better, for them to stick to their professions. The toils and turmoils of public life are great, and the honors empty. A quiet home is infinitely to be preferred to political position."

Mr. Wade, on entering the Senate of Ohio, was at once appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee, and immediately began his political career with the same spirit that had characterized him at the Bar. He moved and urged the repeal of the law imprisoning poor men for debt. He headed the Whigs in the Senate, and rapidly rose to fame. His party was greatly in the minority, but so effectually did he use the forces at his disposal that he kept the Democrats always on the defensive.

The question of the annexation of Texas coming up, Mr. Wade made haste to

TAKE BOLD GROUND AGAINST SLAVERY.

He said, "This State of Texas coming to the Union, as it must, if at all, with the institution of Slavery interwoven with its social habits, being brought into this Union for the sole object of extending the accursed system of human bondage, it cannot have my voice or vote; for, so help me God, I will never assist in adding one rood of slave-territory to this country." He made every effort to stir up the people of Ohio to oppose the extension of Slavery; and, not satisfied with that, he went further, and presented a petition of colored people, praying for relief from the oppressive State laws making distinctions on account of color. This raised an unlooked-for storm. Many of Mr. Wade's political partisans deserted him, and his personal friends begged him to desist from his course; but, conscious he was in the right, he maintained it, and so for the time being he fell into disgrace.

It was the custom in Ohio to re-elect members of the State Legislature, but at the end of his term Wade was so unpopular in his district that the Convention passed him over in silence, and nominated a new man. Some of the delegates were openly in favor of censuring the Senator for his course, but the resolution failed.

At home Mr. Wade received the censure of his constituents in silence, but left his seat in the Senate crying with a loud voice, "Remember, gentlemen, when you make laws to degrade the negroes of Ohio, you make laws to

DEGRADE A PART OF THE PEOPLE OF OHIO."

Kentucky had sent Commissioners to obtain, as Mr. Wade said, "the passage of a law to disgrace the people of Ohio." The bill they sought to have passed was one of pains and penalties on all who would not assist in returning fugitive slaves who escaped from Kentucky into Ohio. Mr. Wade's noble nature revolted at a scheme which, he said, "had for its object such tyranny and cruelty as would refuse a refuge to human beings anywhere on this continent, from which they had no outlet, and to which they had been dragged against their will." His opposition to the Kentucky Commissioners apparently ended his political life.

He was disgusted with politics, and returned home, resolved never again to stand for any political office.

In 1840, when Gen. Harrison was nominated for President, Mr. Wade took the stump in his favor. He passed over the Reserve, speaking to thousands, and, yielding to the wishes of the people, he visited other parts of the State. Such speeches as his had seldom been heard; they were straightforward, plain talks, delivered with a power and vehemence that carried conviction to the masses who listened. The election over, Mr. Wade resumed the practice of law, determined never again to leave his clients, come what might.

He was forty years old when he met, at the house of a friend, the lady who was destined to become his wife. His marriage was most happy, and the fruit of it was two sons, both of whom distinguished themselves in the war,—one of whom is now with him in Ohio and the other Major of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

In 1841 the people of Ohio having advanced in their views on the question of Negro-Slavery, requested Mr. Wade to return to the Senate, but he promptly declined. However, the Convention, conscious that injustice had been done him, and anxious to repair the wrong, nominated him, despite his refusal to accept. He was

TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.

On returning to his seat Mr. Wade's first act was a move to repeal the odious Kentucky Fugitive Slave law that had been passed in 1838. In his speech, he argued, for the first time, that negroes were men and women the same as white persons, and entitled to personal liberty, trial by jury, testimony in courts, and common-school privileges. These doctrines, in 1841, were new and unheard of; but now, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, we can all see that, although far ahead of the times, Mr. Wade was right.

In 1842 Mr. Wade presented a bill for the incorporation of a Collegiate Institute to educate persons without regard to race or color. It was voted down, but afterwards passed, thus founding Oberlin College, which has since sent out hundreds of Anti-Slavery teachers, preachers, and missionaries, and been the mightiest engine in the land in breaking down the system of human bondage.

Congress had, in 1837, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of Slavery, or buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table without being debated, read, or referred; and that no further action shall be taken thereon."

Mr. Wade denounced the resolution as infamous, and moved a Committee of three be appointed to examine and report upon it. The motion carried, and Mr. Wade was made Chairman of the Committee. He was three weeks examining authorities and writing his report. When made, it startled the whole North, and is still regarded by many as

THE ABLEST ANTI-SLAVERY DOCUMENT

ever published in this country. Thirty years of free legislation have not advanced the nation beyond the doctrines contained in that report.

John Quincy Adams had been censured by Congress for presenting in the House the Haverhill resolutions, asking for a dissolution of the Union. Thirty years after, he sought to justify the censure, and Mr. Wade defended with great ability, though unsuccessfully, the right of petition.

Mr. Wade declined a renomination for the Senate, and from 1842 to 1847 held no political office, devoting himself to the practice of his profession and care of his family.

In 1847 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature Judge of the Third Judicial District. His judicial fame soon became equal to his political reputation, and he was not only the most popular, but reckoned to be the ablest, man in Ohio. For four years he filled the office of Judge, when, in March, 1851, while he was holding court at Akron, Summit County, Ohio, the Legislature of his State elected him to the United States Senate. The office was wholly unexpected and unsolicited. The shouting of men and firing of cannon announced some unusual event had happened, when presently a boy came running into the Court-House with a dispatch announcing to Mr. Wade his election. The Court was adjourned, the Bar assembled, and passed resolutions of regret at losing him, and congratulations at his elevation. Mr. Wade resigned his judicial office, and retired to his home, at Jefferson. He said, "I do not want office, but I will not disobey the wishes of the people." He was, however, less reluctant this time than before in re-entering politics, for the people of Ohio had come up to his views.

In 1852 Mr. Wade advocated with all his ability the nomination and election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency, as he had Gen. Taylor's election in 1848. Senator Wade was an earnest Whig, and continued to act with that party until 1854, when, perceiving that the Southern Whigs were about to unite with the Southern Democrats in passing the Missouri Compromise, he made haste to deliver a speech defining his position. It was a powerful effort, and the New York *Tribune*, in reviewing it, called it the

"NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

In closing this speech, Mr. Wade said: "Mr. President, I do not intend to debate this subject further. The humiliation of the North is complete and overwhelming. No Southern enemy of hers can wish her deeper degradation. God knows, I feel it bitterly enough, and have no desire to prolong the melancholy spectacle. . . . I have all my life belonged to the great National Whig party, and never yet have I failed, with all the ability I have, to support her regular candidates, come from what portion of the Union they might, and much oftener has it been my lot to battle for a Southern man than for a Northern candidate for the Presidency; and when such candidates were assailed by those who were jealous of slaveholders, and did not like to yield up the Government to such hands, how often have I encountered the violent prejudices of my own section, with no little hazard to myself! How triumphantly would I appeal on such occasions to Southern honor, to the magnanimity of soul which I believed always actuated Southern gentlemen. Alas! alas! If God will pardon me for what I have done, I will promise to sin no more. . . . We certainly cannot have any further political connection with the Whigs of the South; they have rendered such connection impossible; an impassable gulf separates us, and must hereafter separate us. The Southern wing of the old Whig party have joined their fortunes with what is called the National Democracy, and I wish you joy in your new connections. . . . To-morrow I believe is to be an eclipse of the sun, and I think it perfectly meet and proper that the sun in the heavens and the glory of the Republic should both go into obscurity and darkness together. Let the bill then pass; it is a proper occasion for so dark and damning a deed."

In the great struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Wade

CAME PROMINENTLY BEFORE THE COUNTRY AS A DEBATER.

The Southern fire-eaters and Northern doughfaces combined to break him down; but he hurled them back with surprising ability, and, pursuing them, taught them, for the first time, that they had a master in the United States Senate who would not spare them.

The Hon. Charles G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, better known as "Gag Atherton," from his introduction of a resolution to lay all Anti-Slavery petitions on the table, was emphatically a "Northern man with Southern principles." One day, Wade, who was personally very popular, even with his political opponents, was conversing with ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, who was then visiting Washington, when Atherton came up, and at once began an attack on Wade in regard to the Fugitive Slave law.

"Why, Mr. Wade," he said, "if a nigger had run away from a good master in Kentucky, and came to your house in Ohio, wouldn't you arrest him and send him back to his master?"

"No, indeed, I wouldn't," replied Mr. Wade.

"Would you, Atherton?"

"Certainly I would," replied Atherton. "I should deem it my duty to enforce that, as much as any other law."

Mr. Wade turned to Morehead, "Well, Governor, what do you say? Would you arrest a negro and send him back under such circumstances?"

"No," replied the Governor, gruffly. "I'd see him d—d first."

"Well," said Old Ben, after a moment's pause, "I don't know as I can blame you, seeing you have got such a *thing* as that [pointing to Atherton] to do it for you."

Soon after taking his seat, Wade witnessed one of those scenes so common in the Senate in those days. A Southern fire-eater made an attack on a Northern Senator, and Wade was amazed and disgusted at the cringing, cowardly way in which the Northern man bore the taunts and insults of the hot-headed Southerner. As no allusion was made to himself or State, Mr. Wade sat still; but, when the Senate adjourned, he said, openly, if ever a Southern Senator made such an attack on him or his State, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a liar. This coming to the ears of the Southern men, a Senator took occasion to pointedly speak a few days afterwards of Ohio and her people as negro-thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and

PRONOUNCED THE SENATOR A LIAR.

The Southern Senators were thunder-struck, and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men grouped about Wade. A feeler was put out from the Southern side, looking to retraction; but Mr. Wade retorted in his peculiar style, and demanded an apology for the insult offered himself and the people he represented. The matter thus closed, a fight was looked upon as certain. The next day a gentleman called upon the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgment of the Code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator I am opposed to dueling; as Ben Wade, I recognize the Code."

"My friend feels agrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the Chamber. I now take this opportunity of saying what I then thought, and you, if you please, can repeat it:

'YOUR FRIEND IS A FOUL-MOUTHED OLD BLACK-GUARD!'"

"Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"

"Most undoubtedly I do, and will tell you, for your own benefit, that this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked either for retraction, explanation, or a fight."

Next morning Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and, proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from his coat two large pistols, and, unlocking his desk, laid them inside. The Southern men looked on in silence, while the Northern members enjoyed to the fullest extent the fire-eaters' surprise at the proceeding of the plucky Ohio Senator. No further notice was taken of the affair of the day before. Wade was not challenged, but ever afterwards was treated with the utmost politeness and consideration by the Senator who had so insultingly attacked him.

Mr. Wade had now become one of the most prominent men in the Senate. He was to be heard on every question, and no debate was complete without a speech from the bluff old Senator. He never opened his mouth but the whole North thrilled with enthusiasm and sympathy, and his constituents were constantly sending him earnests of their affection and admiration. Mr. Greeley, in speaking of his first great effort in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, said: "There are many fine orations and good arguments delivered in the United States Senate from time to time, but not often a real good speech. In order to have a good speech, there must be a man behind it. Such a speech we have in the powerful effort of Judge Wade, and in this case the speech is but the just measure of the man."

A correspondent, writing from Washington on the day of the delivery of this speech, said: "Wade is now going it in the Senate

LIKE A STEAMBOAT.

He has collided two or three times to-day, and a little while ago ran into his colleague, Pugh. He said, in reply to a taunting question from Pugh about the common brotherhood of man, "I have always believed heretofore in the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal; but of late it appears that some men are born slaves, and I regret that they are not black, so that all the world might know them.' As he said this he pointed to Pugh, and stood looking at him for several moments, with a scowl of contempt on his countenance that was perfectly ferocious, while it conveyed the utmost contempt for the Northern doughfaces."

The debates were full of incidents, and brought out all of Mr. Wade's strong points and sterling qualities. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, interrupted him just as he had said:

"I cannot carry it with me, sir, with what a yell of triumph the passage of this bill will be hailed both in the South and in Pandemonium."

Mr. Brown—"Do you know what is going on there?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Wade—"I do not pretend to know precisely what is on foot there, but I think it pretty evident that there is a very free communication between that country and this body, and, unless I am greatly mistaken,

I SEE THE DWARFISH MEDIUM

by which that communication is kept up." [Great laughter, and a voice on the Southern side: "I guess he has got you, Brown."]

During the argument on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Badger, then a Senator from North Carolina, drew a glowing picture of Slavery. He had, he said, been nursed by a black woman, and had grown from childhood to manhood under her care. He loved his old black mammy; and now, if he was going to Nebraska, and the opponents of the bill succeeded in prohibiting Slavery there, he could not take his old mammy with him. Turning to Mr. Wade, he said:

"Surely you will not prevent me from taking my old mammy with me?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Wade; "but this is not the difficulty in the mind of the Senator. It is because, if we make the Territory free, he cannot sell his old mammy when he has got her there."

Mr. Wade, arguing to show that slaves were not property in the constitutional meaning of the term. He said: "If a man carries his horse out of a Slave State into a Free one, he does not lose his property in him; but, if he carries his slave into a Free State, the law makes him free."

Mr. Butler, interrupting him, said: "O yes, but you won't stay with you; they love us so well they will run off and come back in spite of you and your boasted freedom."

Mr. Wade smilingly replied, amid roars of laughter: "O yes, Senator, I know; they love you so well you will have to make a Fugitive Slave law to catch them."

The cowardly attack made by Preston S. Brooks on the Hon. Charles Sumner, in May, 1856, fired Wade's indignation. He made a speech, going so far in his denunciation of Brooks and his abettors as to

COMPLETELY DUMBFOUND THE FIRE-EATERS.

Among other things he said:

"Mr. President, it is impossible for me to sit still and hear the principle announced which I have heard on this occasion. As to the facts connected with this matter, I know nothing about them, and when I have nothing to say, I am here in a pretty lean minority; there is not, perhaps, more than one-fifth part of the Senate who has similar opinions of my own, and those are very unpopular over here; but, when I hear it stated on the floor of the Senate that an assassin-like, cowardly attack has been made upon a man unarmed, having no power to defend himself, who was stricken down with the strong hand and almost murdered, and that such attacks are approved of by Senators, it becomes a question of some interest to us all, and especially to those who are in the minority. It is very true that a brave man may not be able to defend himself against such an attack. A brave man may be overpowered by numbers on this floor; but, sir, overpowered or not, live or die, I will vindicate the right and liberty of debate and freedom of discussion upon the floor as long as I live. If the principle now announced is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat, and, although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. God knows a man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the right of debate on this floor; and I have only to ask, if the principle is to be approved by the majority, and to become part and parcel of the law of Congress, it may be distinctly understood. If the hour has arrived in the history of this Republic when its Senators are to sacrifice and pay the last forfeit on their lives for opinion's sake, I know of no fitter place to die than in this chamber, with our Senate robes around us; and here, if necessary, I shall die at my post, and in my place, for the liberty of debate and free discussion."

He was not challenged, nor even reprimanded, for his strong language; while Senator Wilson, who followed Wade, and merely condemned the action of Brooks, was immediately challenged to mortal combat!

In 1857, Mr. Wade, whose term was about to expire, was promptly returned to the Senate by a vote in the Legislature of 101, to 36 for his opponent. The next year Mr. Wade brought forward his great measure, the "Homestead bill," or, as he was pleased to call it,

"LAND FOR THE LANDLESS."

The Southern men at once antagonized the bill with the Slavery question, and thus sought to defeat it; but Mr. Wade made a powerful argument, and completely routed his enemies.

The Southern men, having tried in vain to head off Mr. Wade, appealed to their Northern allies to help them. One day Mr. Douglas rose in his seat, and interrupted Mr. Wade, who was speaking. Instantly the Chamber became silent as death, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the two standing Senators. Every one expected to see Wade demolished in a moment by the great Illinois Senator.

"You, sir," said Mr. Douglas, in measured tones, "continually compliment Southern men who support this bill [Nebraska], but bitterly denounce Northern men who support it. Why is this? You say it is a moral wrong; you say it is a crime. If that be so, is it not as much a crime for a Southern man to support as for a Northern man to do so?"

Mr. Wade—"No, sir; I say not."

Mr. Douglas—"The Senator says not. Then he entertains a different code of morals from myself, and I"—

Mr. Wade—interrupting Douglas, and pointing to him, with scorn marked on every lineament of his face, "Your code of morals! Your morals! My God! I hope so, sir."

The giant was hit in the forehead, and, after standing for a moment, with his face red as scarlet, dropped silently into his seat, while Mr. Wade proceeded with his speech, as quietly as though nothing had occurred. Mr. Douglas was angry, however, and closely watched Wade for a

CHANCE TO POUNCE UPON AND SCALP HIM;

it soon occurred, and in this way:

Mr. Wade had said something complimentary about Col. Lane, of Kansas, when Mr. Douglas rose, and said:

"Col. Lane cannot be believed; he has been guilty of perjury and forgery."

Mr. Wade—"And what proof have you, sir, of these allegations? Your unsupported word is not sufficient."

Mr. Douglas—"I have the affidavit of Col. Lane, in which, some time since, he swore one thing and now states another."

Mr. Wade—"And you, sir, a lawyer, presume to charge this man with being guilty of forgery and perjury, and then offer *him* as a witness to prove your own word."

Douglas saw in a moment he was hopelessly caught, and attempted to retreat, but Wade pounced upon him, and gave him a withering rebuke, while the chamber shook with roars of laughter.

Mr. Douglas continued to badger Wade, sometimes getting the better of him, but often getting roughly handled, until Wade, worn out with defending himself, determined to become the attacking party. Soon afterwards, the Little Giant was bewailing the fate of the nation, and picturing the sad condition we would be in if the Free-Sollers succeeded, having worked himself up into a passion. When he was at the highest pitch, Mr. Wade rose in his seat, and said, with indescribable coolness:

"WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"

Douglas for a moment was surprised and dumbfounded, and then attempted to proceed; but the pith was knocked out of his argument, and the Senators only smiled at his earnestness. Douglas sat down in disgust.

Mr. Douglas afterwards said, "That interrogatory of Wade's was the most effective speech I ever heard in the Senate. Confound the man, it was so ridiculous, and put so comically, I knew not what answer to make him, and became ridiculous myself in not being able to tell what I was going to do about it."

While the Lecompton bill was under discussion Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, referring to the minority of which Mr. Wade was one, said:

"The majority have rights and duties, and I trust there is fidelity enough to themselves and their principles and their country in the majority to stand together at all hazards and crush the factious minority."

Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and, shaking his fist at Toombs, roared out, "Have a care, sir! Have a care! You can't crush me nor my people. You can never conquer us; we will die first. I will fall here in the Senate-Chamber, but I will never make any compromise with any such men. You may bring a majority and outvote me, but I will neither be compromised nor be crushed. That's what I have to say to your threat."

A Southern Senator said: one day roughly to Wade, "You don't stop your Abolition doctrines, we will break up the Union. We will secede, sir."

Wade held out his hand and said, comically, "Good-bye, Senator, if you are going now. I pray you,

DON'T DELAY A MOMENT ON MY ACCOUNT."

Senator Evans, of South Carolina, a very grave and good old man, one day was exhibiting in the Senate-Chamber and speaking of a copy of Garrison's *Liberator*, with its horrible pictures of Slavery. Turning to Mr. Wade, who sat near him, he said:

"Is it not too bad that such a paper should be allowed to exist? Why will not the authorities of the United States suppress such a slanderous sheet? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen of the North will tolerate such an abomination?"

Senator Wade put on his spectacles, and, looking at the title of the paper, exclaimed in surprise, "Why, Senator Evans, in Ohio we consider this one of our best family papers."

The Senators roared; but Mr. Evans, who had a great respect for Mr. Wade, turned sadly away, saying, "I am sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Wade; it shows whither we are drifting."

Notwithstanding Mr. Wade's bitter opposition to the Slave Power, the Southern men all respected and liked him. Mr. Toombs, the Georgia fire-eater, said of him in the Senate: "My friend from Ohio puts the matter squarely. He is always honest, outspoken, and straightforward; and I wish to goodness the rest of you would imitate him. He speaks out like a man. He says what is the difference, and it is. He means what he says; you don't always. He and I can agree about everything on earth except our sable population."

Such was the opinion the fire-eaters entertained of Mr. Wade. There was not one of them but believed him a thoroughly honest and brave man.

THEY RESPECTED HIM

for his sincerity and fidelity to his principles, while they hated and despised the cringing and fawning rotten doughfaces of the North.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, who prided himself on being able to give answers in debate as on which no one could catch him, was one day making a speech, when he stated he was exceedingly sorry Gov. Calhoun had written his letter of resignation of the office of election in Kansas, "on the advice of Southern members of Congress," when Mr. Wade rose and inquired:

"Sir, I would like to know if you mean to say that Mr. Calhoun proposed to give his certificates of election on the advice of certain Southern members here, or according to the truth of the vote, that is, conscience, and his oath? Your statement strikes me as very extraordinary, and I wish to know if I correctly understand you."

Mr. Iverson—"I do not recognize your right to catechise me on the subject, and I decline to answer."

Mr. Wade—"O well, I won't press the inquiry, as we all know who gave such advice as you stated. I was wrong to ask you that question. Don't compromise yourself on my account."

Iverson explained, amid roars of laughter, how it was.

It used to be customary for slaves in Washington to beg money from Northern Congressmen to buy their freedom. A poor but smart-looking boy accosted Mr. Wade while he was in conversation with a promiscuous company of Northern and Southern Senators, and began to beg for money to buy his freedom. "I never give money to buy slaves," said Mr. Wade; when, seeing the pleasant looks of the Southern men, he turned to the boy and asked:

"WHY THE DEVIL DON'T YOU RUN AWAY?"

The Southerners stared at one another, and the darkey started off with a new idea in his head, when Mr. Wade called him back, and, handing him a $10 bill, said: "Here is $10 to pay your expenses. Now, run away out of Slavery, my boy, the first chance you get."

While the Homestead bill was under discussion, Mr. Toombs referred to it with a sneer as a measure for white paupers, when Mr. Wade immediately arose and said:

"Sir, you sneer at the Homestead bill because it gives land to the landless, do you? What is your pet scheme? Buying Cuba, stealing niggers for the niggerless. We will go to the country upon it. Land for the landless against niggers for the niggerless. I am very glad that this question has at length come up. I am glad, then, it has antagonized with this nigger question. I have been trying here for nearly a month to get a straightforward vote upon this great measure of land for the landless. I glory in that measure. It is the greatest that has ever come before the American Senate, and it has now come so that there is no dodging it. The question will be, 'Shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or land to the landless?'"

Wade one day replied to Toombs, of Georgia, and to all appearance used language which would compel Toombs to challenge him. Several friends went to Wade and begged him to desist, but the old man grew more and more violent, until Toombs indicated his intention of calling Wade to account for the language he was using, when Wade quietly sat down, seemingly having accomplished his object.

The Southern men looked at each other in surprise, and it was manifest to all that Wade had deliberately sought a quarrel with Toombs. That night a friend of the Southern Senator called on Mr. Wade to know if he would retract the offensive words he had used.

"NO, I WON'T TAKE BACK A WORD,"

was Wade's emphatic reply.

"Then," said the friend of Mr. Toombs, "it will be necessary for Senator Toombs to challenge you to mortal combat."

"This is just what I want, and we might have got to the point without all this palaver," said Wade.

"You surely cannot be in earnest, Mr. Wade," said the Southerner.

"Why, of course I am. You see, sir, we Northern men do not like to fight. Now, I am opposed to the Code, and so are my constituents; but you fellows

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

An Ottoman Writer Gives a Description of the Ottoman Household.

The Evils of Polygamy and Slavery, and the Necessity for Their Reform.

Marriage and Divorce---Uselessness of Free Turkish Women---The Sultan's Seraglio.

London Times.

LES FEMMES EN TURQUIE. Par OSMAN BEY (Md. VLADIMIR ANDREJEVICH.) Paris: Calman, Levy & Co. 1878.

Whoever Osman Bey may be, it cannot be denied that he has written an amusing and instructive book. He seems to have had powerful protectors among the Pashas,—old H—Pasha (Hafiz Pasha) having been his great friend,—to have been on the Staff, and to have served a great deal in the precincts of the Sultan's Palace. Supposing him, therefore, to be a real personage, which there seems little reason to doubt, Osman Bey was in a position to know his subject, and to be capable of writing with authority, founded on experience, on "Women in Turkey." He can hardly, indeed, remember the bad old times when the Slave Bazaar existed as a public institution at Constantinople, when Circassia belonged to Turkey, and when the fair maidens of that land were so common as to be comparatively cheap. He had a friend, indeed, who used to tell him of the old state of things, a sort of Turkish Legree,—Hadji Abdallah, of Morocco,—

A VENERABLE RUFFIAN,

near a century old, whose latter days seem to have been spent in compelling recalcitrant ladies in the various harems of Stamboul to be better behaved. Slight cases of this kind he treated on the spot with stick and whip; more obstinate offenders he took in hand at his own house by starvation, and dungeons, and torture; and it was generally remarked that when these ladies returned they were singularly obedient. One visit to the old Hadji's house was enough, for, as one of them confessed, she was afraid lest she should have been buried alive,—a little accident which had often happened in Hadji's dealings with obstinate ladies. That was what he did toward the end of his days. His earlier life had been spent in carrying off slaves in every possible way, begging, borrowing, and stealing them, and then selling them in the Slave Bazaar, in which business he had acquired an ample fortune.

But to return to Osman Bey: as his experience of Constantinople does not carry him back more than twenty or thirty years, it is rather

HARRIES.

ure to hear any one ught if he listened, of friendship. One of a certain person, ing into a towering passion, lie, sir; that man is my he cannot be such a ent him to be." he had a young ant in the navy, and arried, with surprise, the ed for bad conduct. id to the ex-Lieuten- ar rascal, what have they have dismissed you?" de, for which I should have harshly." "There," cried were innocent. Old Wells drunk, and absent without along it was a mistake, and ck, and I'll see that he does ant was soon afterwards re-

ell, Mr. Wade is a man such as in any country, and such as ved in ours. If he should r time before the Americas n his like again.

RIME.

BSCONDER.

patch to The Tribune.

Town [of Methuen, fter its exciting fight ad another sensation Charles S. Whittier, and Collector, who he liable town funds, be- $15,000. He has gone to d higher repute lived in the is so sudden and un- genuine sympathy ex- and his family. His easury dates back no fur- ber, when the taxes d on the day of its flight he withdrew from the New all out $20 of the Whittier was quite a ong leader in the Butler ele- Postmastership fights for te with vigor. He was with eans during the War, and Charleston, S. C., and, later ness, and was burned out in huen was his native place, e about six years ago.

Y.

o The Tribune.

—The *Globe-Democrat's* anding horror, sent tele- ble correspondent at o intimation that a mitted, but stated the roner had decided that the e accidental burning. The as given locally to the *Times* horse-doctor who had been at calamity. No proof exists the wholesale murder and

COINERS.

spatch to The Tribune.

March 3.—A bundle of coun- ars and 50-cent pieces was here to-day, together with r their manufacture. The cept the milling.

CUBA.

he Surrender of the Insur- Up of the Cuban Organi-

York City Cincinnati Gazette.

ch 1.—The Cuban organiza- destroyed by the news of the Cuba. A conference was held of Miguel de Aldama, Cuban the report of Gen. Gonzales, Cuba. A large crowd of dously on the outside to learn se those present were Mr. Agent at Washington; Ponce gully, Col. Sanguilly, and Col. he late President of Cuba. reports were very discour- of Chiefs had by this time the remainder would not be one. A large number of rev- very probably leave Cuba for the shores of the United States. said that he was completely erwhelmed by the unfortunate n change in Cuban affairs. t by the superior strength of the inducements they offer- n order to gain their submis- of the Government, being pro- ach Cuban chief with his. ther basis than that of inde- and returned the powers in the people, who thereupon ationary Committee to treat . Congress dispatched this other districts in insurrec- r had been returned up to the onzales left Cuba.

n. Maceo will refuse the Span- tinue the war, but Echiverria ked that Maceo was short of ould not hold out without of instructions brought by lamar, Echiverria, and Gen. and signed a document to declare that they have ceased ions enforced upon them by the Cuban Republic. This the Cuban organization in

TS OF SURRENDER.

ork Sun, March 1.

f peace, for there can be no s free—but of surrender—are ra of the Havana *Gazette* of document, which is signed follows:

ENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF

. 19, 1878.—The bases granted the General-in-Chief, in con- al Government, for the capitu- nt forces which are still in ere the following: Reserve for the information and ublic. These bases are already e of an immediate peace as nstrious General who has for the army, as dignified and the capitulated forces; and l, for the country, which, enabled, after many years of ch the desired end of its es, and devote anew its entire the revival of its paralyzed

BASES.

sion to the Island of Cuba of ditions, organic and adminis- joyed by the Island of Porto

ess of the past as far as re- s committed since the year nt time, and restoration to der trial, and of those now nt, whether on or out of the pardon to deserters from the ective of nationality, which to have taken part, directly or olutionary movement. the slaves and coolies now

who, by virtue of this capitu- remains under the jurisdic- overnment shall be compelled service until peace is estab-

who chooses to leave the do so, and will be furnished without going to any town, e Spanish Government. tation of each command shall country, wherever it is pre- nd other munitions of war

al-in-Chief of the Spanish filiate measures for the ad- departmen's, will open all ion at his disposal, both by

ent made with the Central ndered general, and with- ctions, for every department ccepts these propositions. JOVELLAR.

dness in Germany.

Nature.

lity with which shortsight- among German students of a recent debate in the From extended observa- mnasia, it appears that the sighted increases from 23 ear to 75 per cent in the The too-frequent custom in g lads to study during the cient light, in ill-ventilated dly a main cause of this

married and buried more wives than he could reckon on his fingers.

And after the legitimate wives come the slaves,—slaves both female and male. As to the first, the Turk hates trouble. But legitimate marriage with an equal such as we have described in the case of Izzed Bey and Zerah takes time and trouble. It is something like that heavy form of marriage called "*confarreatio*," which got to be so tiresome to Roman patricians. Why have all this worry when you can go to some private slave-dealer?—for, though there is no slave-bazaar, slaves are bought and sold every day at Constantinople. Why not go to some modern Hadji Abdallah and

CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF,

not at all on the pig-in-the-poke principle, but by natural selection face to face? That is how many of the Turkish harems are filled with white female slaves, all more or less valuable in the wife-market. It is a horrid practice, and the Turks ought to blush at it; only we remember that young ladies, though not slaves, are often bought or sold for wives in other European countries. As for the male slaves, they are chiefly negroes, and so are the lower female slaves who do all the hard work in the household, for no Turk will work if he can help it, and so he must have slaves. In his own household Osman Bey gives us an amusing instance of the uselessness of a free Turkish woman who came in to help. This unfortunate creature was forced to give up the place, because whenever she had taken off her veil and was just settling down to her work, some man would pass through the room, when she had at once to huddle on her veil and turn her back to the intruder lest he should behold her face. At last, in throwing on her veil while she held a lighted candle in her hand, she set herself on fire, and had to be put out by Osman Bey himself. The difficulties of free female labor under such conditions may be imagined. Our housemaids are bad enough, but what would they be if they had to jump up and veil themselves every other minute lest John or Thomas should behold their very ordinary faces? Slaves, therefore, are necessary to the Turk, both in his marital, his social, and his domestic relations. They are an institution, and, so long as the present Ottoman system continues, slaves must form part of the daily existence of the Turk.

The time has come when the Turk must look at home, and consider what he really is if he is to continue any longer an European Power.

HE MUST REFORM AND REMODEL

his social and domestic relations along with his political system. It is not a question of religion, for Mahomet, in spite of his fifteen wives, recommended monogamy to his disciples. Polygamy, too, as we have seen is a question of money. Few Turks can have more than one wife. If they had, the inequality of the sexes would be so great that half the men in the country would be cutting the throats of the other half for the sake of their women. But how is the reform to begin? Not assuredly by any of those sham concessions which are so well exposed by Osman Bey in this book. Polygamy in Turkey will not be extinguished by any such feeble innovations as what he calls "Diplomatic Polygamy" inaugurated, we believe, by Redschid Pasha, by which plan each high functionary was to have one diplomatic presentable wife who appeared in society, while he retained his other three old wives in separate retreats near Constantinople. This, quite apart from its absurdity, resolved itself again at last into a question of expense.

The new reform in Turkish polygamy must begin where its evils are most apparent, and where it will produce the greatest effect on the subjects of the Sultan. That spot is no less than the Seraglio of the Sultan himself, of which Osman Bey treats in the third part of his book. In the harem, or woman's part of the Seraglio, he has never set foot; but he knows every corner of the mabeln, or male quarter, of that immense palace, and he does not hesitate to say that the social and domestic reform of Turkey must begin within its walls. What with the harem with its seven classes of Sultanas, from the Sultana Valide to the Imperial Princesses with their separate establishments of ladies and eunuchs, there are

NOT FAR FROM 2,000 SOULS

in the harem of the Sultan. Then on the male side, between buffoons, musicians, eunuchs, cooks, and dwarfs, the Commander of the Faithful has more than 1,000 attendants to wait on him. Fancy 3,000 souls and bodies, all extravagant and grasping, and reckon how many purses it must cost to maintain the establishment in the Seraglio. One little fact, if it be a fact, may show how wasteful the Sultan's ways are. According to Osman Bey, it would be considered high treason against the dynasty of Othman if the Sultan ever wore any article of dress twice. From the fez on his head to the slippers on his feet he must have new clothes every day of his life. His tailors must have no sinecure, and as for the Sultan himself how he must suffer from new coats and pantaloons on every day; never allowed to wear any article of his dress till he can get fond of it; and then if he be enlightened enough to wear shoes, how his feet must be tortured by a new pair every day. His 400 wives and their quarrels and their children must be bad enough, but new shoes every day would be worse. Seriously speaking, all this barbarous and useless extravagance must be swept away; the Augean stable of the Seraglio must be cleansed.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Some Hints for the Information of Immigrants Who Are Looking for a Home, Especially for My Countrymen and the Russian Mennonites Who Intend to Form a Colony in Our Western Empire.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Partly in my own interest, and partly in behalf of a number of German families who desire to improve their condition and have determined to leave the Fatherland for the purpose of building up a home in some part of our Western Empire, I undertook a short trip to Yankton, the Capital of Dakota Territory, making at the same time (which was, in fact, my main object) an investigation as to suitable farm-lands for those parties for whom I desired to find a location which might in a short time surely turn out to be profitable and remunerative. During my stay in this country I have proved to be the means of considerable immigration of German families, who, most of them, are now in possession of their own farms in the States of Illinois and Iowa. It has always been a remarkable fact that families follow families to a new country as soon as the first pioneers begin to prosper, and which prosperity we always find where industry and natural economy work hand in hand. Since 1876 I have been in constant communication with a number of German families and Russian Mennonites, who are all anxious to join their friends and relatives here, who settled in the States mentioned and are doing well. But two principal reasons have invariably induced me to recommend to them a delay as far as immigration. And those reasons were: First, the high price of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa, and then the plague of the grasshoppers and the Indian troubles in those parts of the Western sections where some parties with moderate means might in a short time work themselves into affluence and independence.

About two years ago my attention was directed to Dakota Territory by an article which appeared in one of our leading German periodicals, and which article gave a short and superficial description of the soil, productions, advantages, and natural resources of Dakota Territory. From that time forth I constantly looked out for any items in our numerous publications which might have reference to this interesting country. I had already come to the conclusion that Dakota Territory would some day, as to its agricultural wealth and mineral resources, play a remarkable part in American history, and that it would be the most desirable location for my countrymen, when a friend of mine, Dr. D. H. Law, of this city, determined to explore this Territory at a time of the year when everything in nature appears lovely and to its greatest advantage. The Doctor, on his return, gave a glowing description of Dakota, but he by no means exaggerated the ideas I had previously formed concerning it; nay, he has been by far too moderate in his praise of this bountiful section of the great Northwest. And in order now to come to my own determination as to just where to locate those parties in whom I feel interested, I concluded to undertake a journey in person, by taking a glance at some of those rich lands which Nature, in my opinion, has especially provided for tillers of the soil. A welcome introduction by my friend, the Doctor, to a man who has done more than any one settler for the development of that country, favored my cherished plan. Of course I allude here—as every one who has any knowledge of the Territory and its people knows—to Judge W. W. Brookings. Every intelligent man I met in my prospecting tour (and I could name a great number) expressed himself to the effect: "Judge Brookings is the life and soul of the Territory." Thinking men, who had the prosperity and the well-being of its people at heart, expressed themselves to the effect: "Judge Brookings ought to be our Governor, because he alone is the man who understands best what we need. And in two years hence our people will give their expression to this effect when our Territory will certainly rank among the States of the Union. Then the Judge will be our Governor. It is a great calamity that official wire-pullers and political hammers who always hover around the Presidential chair generally get the preference to a man the people desire to honor, and who is identified with our interests." These sentiments were universal wherever the conversation took a turn in that direction.

On my arrival in Sioux City, Ia., I changed cars for the Dakota Southern Road, and was soon absorbed in the contemplation of those rich bottom lands which presented themselves to my view on both sides of the Dakota Southern Railroad. Although I traveled through this part of the Territory (and I had my reasons for doing so) at a season when everything looks dismal and gloomy, still the old luxurious grass, weeds, and the gigantic cornstalks were sufficient evidence to me of the richness of the soil. Numerous improved farms are already to be seen on both sides of the railroad, and at every station on the line (I counted twelve in number) from Sioux City to Yankton I noticed dozens of farmers' wagons loaded with grain for the market. The D. S. train—which carries both passengers and freight—stopped at all the stations, of which the principal ones were Elk Point and Vermilion. On inquiry, I learned that Elk Point had a population of 2,300 and Vermilion boasts of 2,000 inhabitants. McCook is the first station in Dakota Territory on the D. S. Railroad from Sioux City to Yankton, and is a thriving village. All the land from McCook Station to Yankton is one beautiful rolling expanse, and this vast expanse of rolling and rich bottom land is only in a few instances broken by low ranges of partially timbered grottos stretching along the Big Sioux and Vermillion Rivers and their numerous springs and creeks which pour their surplus of water into them. Through the courtesy of Judge Brookings and Mr. M. M. Matthiesen, who is a successful dealer in real estate, I was conducted some ten miles down the James or Dakota River, and I must confess that in my candid opinion the richest and most beautiful land in the world may be found in the valleys of these rivers. To give an idea of the richness and strength of the land, I will mention that, three and a half miles from Yankton, on the Dakota River, where I purchased a farm, I saw, on a piece of land joining mine, about twenty acres of seed last year, and which had been neglected for seed last year, on which weeds had grown at least twelve feet high, and these weeds were so close together that it was impossible for a man to force a way through them. Any farmer who understands the quality of land will conclude from this instance that if land will, without any care, support such a dense mass of vegetation as that, must produce a rich crop of grain when managed by an industrious and skillful farmer. In my conversation with a very successful German farmer, I learned that he had raised last year on a tract of thirty acres 1,117 bushels of wheat. I exhibited a sample of this wheat to some members of the Board of Trade, who pronounced it a first-class No. 1 hard wheat. Nature has formed this country for a wheat-growing country, as the soil is absolutely inexhaustible. It is retentive of moisture. In the bottom lands it is nearly coal black, is of rich alluvium, and from five to thirteen feet deep. On the table-lands, hills, and plateaus, it is from thirty to forty inches deep, is strongly impregnated with lime and other good qualities which a first-class grain and grass-bearing soil needs. Of course I can only form an opinion of those parts of the Territory which I have investigated, but it will not be long before I shall continue my researches in other parts of it, and shall then be glad to give my experience to all those who are interested in this remarkable country.

The reader will of course infer, from those rivers which I have mentioned, that the supply of water is ample both for man and beast. The Big Sioux, James or Dakota, and Vermillion Rivers are as clear and bright as a mirror. Hundreds of small brooks, springs, streamlets, and creeks run into them and drain every portion of what is usually called Lower Dakota. These waters never fail, and will drive a saw mill for all time to come, either by any machinery for manufacturing purposes. It is already an established fact that the Sioux Falls water-power is second to none in the United States. Capitalists and speculators see this, and thus property there is on a remarkable rise.

It is a sure thing that the immigration to Dakota Territory will be very large the coming spring, as the grasshoppers—which, however, have seldom done any damage to the farmers—have entirely disappeared; no deposits of eggs have been discovered, and it is universally believed that these insects have taken leave of these parts forever.

It is estimated that Yankton County alone—as I have been informed by reliable authority—raised during 1877 800,000 bushels of wheat, and the quantity of wheat which may be raised in some forty counties of the Territory is sufficient to feed 30,000,000 people. Thus it will be seen that Dakota Territory alone will almost have sufficient wheat—when under proper cultivation—to supply the entire population of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that the most of our other States have played out, as I may be permitted to express myself, in the production of wheat, and the cause of this is apparent. Scientific men and practical agriculturists assert that the soil in Dakota Territory is of such a nature and depth that it can never give out or be exhausted. The quality of wheat and of all other grain cannot be surpassed. Dakota spring wheat is in great demand by Illinois millers. Messrs. Underwood & Becker, the well-known millers in Dixon, Ill., use only Dakota spring wheat, and have their buyer, Mr. Quinby, located in Yankton. Mr. Quinby, as he stated to me, ships about 100 carloads every day to the above-named firm. Price of wheat, from 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Another gentleman, Mr. Frank Heffner, ships constantly car-loads of this wheat to Messrs. Thompson & Co., likewise millers in Dixon, Ill. I learned in Yankton that since the month of September, last year, until now, about 1,400 car-loads of wheat have been shipped from that place to Eastern millers. As an agricultural country, or to develop its mineral resources in the Black Hills, which may some day be brought to the light of the day,—Dakota Territory cannot be surpassed. And that this Territory will have a rapid settlement is also certain, because she deserves it, and she will without doubt get it as soon as her great productions become known among those who immigrate from the Old World, and also among those Eastern farmers who have hitherto worked away on their small farms of ten or twenty acres covered with countless stones and stumps.

It has been said that Dakota Territory has a poor supply of fuel. I do not agree with this assertion. I found wood as cheap in Yankton as in Chicago, Bloomington, or Dixon. It was sold on the streets of Yankton at from $3 to $4 per cord. Cottonwood, white willow, white maple, ash, and other varieties are in abundance along the streams, and will furnish sufficient fuel to the new settlers. If settlers, if care is only exercised to preserve the growth from fires. Most of the settlers are also planting timber on their own farms, whereby, in a few years, we will notice a large increase of timber, when the owner of a farm will enjoy a beautiful grove of his own planting, and one which will supply him with fuel. He then will not be subjected to the inconvenience to look for wood in other quarters. And, as soon as the railroads are extended to the Black Hills, there will be an abundance of pine from those regions at a nominal cost. Coal is also brought in by rail from Iowa and some other parts at from $8 to $7 per ton. Although coal has not yet been discovered in the southern part of Dakota, still scientific men are assured that coal is there.

The climate of Dakota is all that a human being can admirable. I arrived in Yankton at the close of January last, leaving Chicago at a time when we experienced a change in the weather about three times a day. I found an Indian summer in Yankton, with the only exception that the Missouri was covered with ice, so as to go out for a walk, my overcoat proved a burden to me. I was told that almost a continuous Indian summer reigns through the autumn. I was in hopes of meeting with one of those "blizzards," of which various papers have now and then given a description, but was disappointed. An old German resident stated to me that the three months (September, October, and November) were worth a journey from Chicago, if only to enjoy and remember them. During the last two years scarcely any winter has made its appearance, and the cattle had abundance to eat without taking refuge to hay provided for them. Most of the stock-raisers had a crop of hay two years in advance. The price was only $1.25 per ton, and farmers could scarcely secure this price.

Before I conclude this article I ought to say a few words in regard to Yankton, the present Capital of the Territory of Dakota. Yankton is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, about sixty-one miles (according to McNally's Guide) from Sioux City, Ia. It is indeed the pioneer city of the great Northwest. For the present, only one railroad connects the town with Sioux City. The city must be full of life and activity in summer, because the steamboat navigation of the Upper Missouri then plays a conspicuous part. I noticed some fourteen steamers wintering in the river. The city is scarcely fifteen years old, and had its origin—as I was told—in a steamboat-landing and a trading-house on a small scale. The present population is from 5,000 to 5,200. It is constantly growing, and is destined to have in a few years at least a population of ten thousand souls. The streets are broad, well laid out, and ornamented with beautiful shops of all kinds. From the top of Jencks' Hotel I saw—as the sky is generally bright and clear—a long range of hills which extend above the business part of the town from the Missouri around to the James River bottoms, which appear to be created for splendid sites for residences; and from them an observer can obtain a lovely view of the magnificent valley and the hills of Nebraska on the western shore. In residences, shops, churches, and schools Yankton can cope with any town of its size in the Northwest, and the tone of the people, when addressed, makes one feel at home at once. Great improvements and a constant growth are perceptible.

It is the intention to extend the Dakota Southern Railroad from Yankton up the river to Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific branch line will then be built from Yankton to the Black Hills. Another line is contemplated to run to (I think) Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific, and will be extended eastward, via Sioux Falls, to make connection with St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the East. A narrow-gauge road will likewise be built up the valley of James or Dakota River. Judge Brookings, who is, as I have stated before, the principal mover in all these projects, and the life and soul of the Territory, assured me that all these necessities had already taken proper shape. And if so, Yankton cannot fail to become a railway centre.

The generous treatment shown to strangers is characteristic of the Yankton and Dakota people. Everywhere I met with that courtesy and hearty welcome which never fails to make friends. Of the few business houses I visited I must mention Jacob Max. He runs a large store, such a one as the farming community needs. He is a very popular man among the Germans and his countrymen, the Russians. He is a man who makes friends wherever he makes his appearance. Also one of Frank Heffner has been mentioned before. Besides his dealing in grain, he applies to the farmers with all kinds of farm implements. His splendid farm close to the city, is worth a walk to every stranger who visits Yankton, and I am certain that a visitor will receive a hearty welcome by himself and lady. J. Ch. Wenzlaf is an ironmonger, a very interesting gentleman, and a man of great intellectual powers.

To the editors and proprietors of the Journals I express my hearty thanks for the courtesy shown to me, and I must here say that all the papers are published with marked ability, and that do good work. I must especially thank M. Wetter, the editor and proprietor of the *Freie Presse*, for the pleasant hours I spent in his company.

H. E. DUIS.

Adventures of a Meteorite.

Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, well known as a discoverer of comets, describes a meteorite recently obtained from Augusta County, Va. Three others, of similar general characteristics, have been found in that part of Virginia, and it is surmised that they all fell in one shower of stones. The extreme dimensions of this meteorite are eighteen, eleven and a half, and eight inches; its weight is 152 pounds. It was originally found in 1858 or 1859, on a farm near Staunton, by a negro, who noticed its great weight, and carried it five miles to find a purchaser, but vainly, though he offered it for $1. It laid for several years behind a blacksmith's shop. Then it was used in building a stone fence, but as it was heavy and shapeless, it soon fell out. A dentist afterward selected it as suitable for use as an anvil in hammering out gold plates. The stone next formed part of the wall of a cistern, and was there recognized for the first time as a meteorite by Mr. M. A. Miller, of Staunton.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TOM AND JOHN.

TOM.

No, thank you, John; I love it not,
Nor do I feel like tempting fate
By drinking what may do me harm;
But, if you like, we will debate
And talk this subject o'er a while—
It will an hour or two beguile.

JOHN.

Now don't be foolish and begin to prate,
But take a glass with me, nor talk of fate;
Leave arguments for womankind and fools,
But you and I were taught in other schools;
We know enough to stop ere overcome,
As many often are, by too much rum,
To hear such lunatics as John B. Gough
Is quite enough to make some people scoff,
And ridicule as well such vile pretense
As would enforce on all strict abstinence,
As though a man has not the sense to know
When he has drank enough, and then to go.
Why, man, now times are hard it does me good
To take a social glass; it acts as food
For mind and body both, and drives away
All thoughts of what may come from day to day;
And I would not forego a glass or two
For all teetotal people say or do.

TOM.

I'm sorry, friend, to hear that thus you think,
As what you so far say to prove that drink—
Which stimulates, heats, and excites the brain—
Is good for man, proves surely it 's a bane,
And to be fought against by every one,
Nor should we rest until the victory's won.
And then again, my friend, if we would set
A pattern to our children, and forget
To set it out aright, and they should stray,
Who then, think you, is blamable? Not they.
Take heed, I pray you then; escape the chain
Which fast is binding you, and be again
A free man—free in heart and brain to think—
Ere yet your freedom is destroyed by drink.

CHICAGO. W. M. G.

THE "SAUGERS."

Letter from Lynchburg, Va.

Having business away up in West Virginia some months ago, I was warned to look out for a singular race of beings, called "Saugers." They are found among the mountains in sparsely-settled tracts, and are certainly great curiosities. During my journey I kept a bright lookout for "Saugers," and found the genuine tribe in Nicholas, Pendleton, Greenbriar, and Webster Counties. There are scattering communities in other parts of the State, but in these four counties they seem to obtain absolute perfection. They live on wooded slopes or in mountain-gorges, miles from post-roads and township-settlements. They keep entirely to themselves, and physically and mentally are not far above the Digger Indians. They earn a livelihood by digging and selling the ginseng root, which grows wild in all parts of the country, and is superabundant in the mountain fastnesses. This root is bought by country storekeepers, forwarded to Cincinnati and other cities, and shipped to China, where it commands a high price.

The origin of the "Sauger" is unknown. He existed long before the War, and his ranks were largely recruited from the deserters and camp-followers of the Confederate army. Many of these recruits came from North Carolina regiments, and the cross between the real "Tar-Heel" and native "Sauger" has produced a breed unique in texture. Their fecundity is remarkable. In some communities marriage is unknown. Polygamy, however, is not allowed. The children begin to care for themselves at an early age, and are never sent to school. Lawyers are tabooed. The people live by themselves, and are a law unto themselves. They make no writs, and have no disputes over the property of dead men. But few of them vote, and they have never heard of Reform or the Constitution. They are shy of strangers, and, like partridges, shrink from public gaze. Rarely do they approach a settlement. Those who do so enter it with a stealthy tread, as though fearing an ambush. Now and then one or two come into some country store with a backload of ginseng roots, and exchange it for whisky, salt, sugar, and occasionally powder and shot. With the exception of a little bacon and cornmeal, they buy nothing. The women drink tea made from sassafras and the roots of the golden-rod. They raise their own tobacco, and use corn-cob pipes. All their fresh meat is caught in traps. Raccoons, opossums, groundhogs, squirrels, pinated grouse, and similar game, never come amiss. In the winter there is a plentiful supply of bear-meat and venison. During the spring and summer delicious brook-trout are in season. But these are delicacies only. Bacon and corn-meal are the main staple. I hear, however, that they have many edible curiosities, such as rattlesnakes, owls, eaglets, young crows, and polecats. They recognized the virtue of horse and mule meat long before the siege of Paris, and say that it is exceedingly wholesome. They look upon the frog-eater with horror; yet I am told that fried grasshoppers are not despised by them.

Persons living in the mountainous regions of West Virginia detect a "Sauger" at a glance. The specimens seen by me were as lean as knots and as active as cats. They had a starved, stunted appearance, and were clad, or half-clad, in grotesque rags. I rode ten miles on horseback over a road from which no habitation was visible, and two of them kept abreast of me on foot. The horse was a fast traveler, but the "Saugers" loped along, showing no sign of fatigue, and I think they could have kept it up all day. They were strangers, but I had no fear, for they born no arms. I am told that not one in twenty owns a gun or pistol. Virginians tell me that they are very cowardly, and never touch a man unless they can do it at overwhelming odds. From what I saw of them I should say that they are prudent and peaceful.

I cannot call them an agricultural people, for they seem to have an antipathy for farming and gardening. A few attempt to raise a little corn, but twenty-nine out of thirty trade ginseng-roots for corn-meal, and never touch a hoe. They live in log huts, with mud chimneys. One room serves for all purposes. With a roaring fire on the hearth, they pass the coldest winters apparently happy in their squalor and poverty, without thought of the outside world. They sleep upon the floor, covered with woolen blankets, with their feet turned toward the hot coals. They say that warm feet keep the body warm, and, as long as their toes are warm, they care but little for covering. Such expressions as "righ peert," "a heap uv 'em," "git shut uv 'em," "right smart stretch," etc., are common, and they speak in a dialect so quaint and drawling that one might fancy them an offshoot from the riddle-footed Yankee.

SECRETS OF CIGAR-MAKING.

From an Address by the United Cigar-Manufacturers' Association of New York.

It is probably well known that the greater number of cigars manufactured of late years have been made in so-called tenement-house factories. Now, a word concerning the unsuspecting smoker. First, it may be stated that tobacco is a substance of such tender nature that it will readily absorb foul as it does moist air; and tobacco, exposed for a short time only to impure air, in cases of sickness in the family, will, if made into cigars, disseminate the disease to other places. The workman, whose family in many cases consist of from four to eight children, besides himself and his wife, occupies in most instances a room and bedroom. All of them have to sleep in this limited space, so small, in fact, that it can be spanned by the outstretched arms. About 100 pounds of moist or drying, in all cases strongly vaporing, tobacco is constantly kept in these rooms. During the working thereof this tobacco is shaken up, and the lungs of its occupants inhale its dust and vapor. Tobacco and its waste lie scattered all over the floor of the apartments, and the child which is not yet able to walk is compelled to roll about, on, and among these wastes, which are not thrown away, but again worked into cigars. Births and deaths occur in the midst of this laboratory. All household, such as cooking, washing, ironing, and cleaning of children has to be done in the room where cigars are made. It cannot possibly be avoided that filth finds its way into the cigars made here, which are subsequently puffed with the greatest relish by the smoking population. Cigars made in these factories are mainly sold in groceries, apothecary-stores, and also in large and well-furnished cigar-stores, whose owners do not manufacture for themselves.

We now come to another branch of the "modern" so-called "improved" way of manufacturing cigars. Almost every one who smokes has made a trial of the cigars advertised in a conspicuous manner as "Warranted Havana-filled 5c. cigars." Suppose the smoker is not accustomed to imported Havanas, he will say of such a five-cent cigar that it can't be called an extra fine one; but then, he says, it isn't very expensive, and for a little money I have smoked genuine Havana tobacco. Just this is the point we want to come to. The inner fillings of these cigars consist of tobacco cut short by machinery, which makes it the so-called scraps. These scraps, according to the large-lettered placards and labels, have been cut from Havana tobacco. Leafy fillings can easily be recognized by most anybody engaged in our business; but these scraps, shorter than absolutely necessary for work, cannot be judged of even by experts. We give the reader the assurance that it is the intention of the makers to deceive every one with this short stuff. We also assure the public that the "Havana flavor" results only from the fact that about one-eighth of the filling is taken from the refuse products of Cuba, seven-eighths of the contents being grown within the domains of Uncle Sam. A chemist who understands his business will for a small compensation prepare the Havana flavor needed in the manufacture of these cigars. The cost-price to the manufacturer for cigars of this kind is from $16 to $20 per thousand. They are sold to retailers at about $30, netting the former a profit larger than the imagination of the most infatuated smoker would reach.

The demand of smokers for dark, possibly black cigars, seemed at first to become an insurmountable obstacle to cigar manufacturers. As nature does not produce dark or black tobacco, chemistry must again be called on for the relief. Wrappers are now colored before manufacture, and the finished cigars, even the lightest ones, are changed to a beautiful brown or black by an application of the chemical compound to their surface. That such processes are necessary, we would not blame the manufacturer, but the smoker himself. The manufacturer is obliged to find means to suit his customers. All that can be expected of him is the confession that an artificial coloring has been used.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. LEE.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It was in the summer of 1864, while the armies of the United States and Confederate States were confronting each other on the James, below Richmond. On a certain day a Federal attack, which was thought to be a decoy, was made on the south side of the river. We thought we saw evidences of a real attack on our side. Occasionally the whole picket-line would open fire. The gunboats at Deep Bottom would send 300 pounds crashing through the timbers in the rear of what had been Libby's residence, but was then Gen. Lee's headquarters. At about 2 o'clock p. m. the artillery opened on our left. A few minutes afterward we heard the unmistakable roar of infantry firing. We then knew that the lines of battle were engaged on our left. The pickets opened and kept up a rapid firing in our front, the gunboats sending their infernal machines more frequently. We, the Rockbridge Battery, were ordered to double-quick into position on Libby's Hill. On our way up, everything looked as though we were on the eve of terrible conflict,—the roar of artillery and infantry, the rapid movement of troops into line, and the solemnity that seemed to have impregnated the whole atmosphere. As we passed the Libby house we saw Gen. Lee in the yard. He was standing just under a low tree, with one arm extended, as if reaching for something on a limb. As we got nearer to him we could see what he was engaged in doing at such a time. A little bird, whose mother was just teaching it to use its wings, had, in its first effort, fallen to the ground. Its dumb mother, regardless of the death and carnage that intelligent man was dealing to his fellow, was uttering pitiful cries for her fallen offspring. Gen. Lee reached down and picked up his little creature, and when we passed was in the act of placing it where its mother could care for it.

THE MAN WHO WAS WRECKED.

Philadelphia Record.

"I've been wrecked; got chilled through; gimme some bran'y," said a dilapidated looking individual, as he sailed up to a bar at a Chestnut street drinkery yesterday. "I'm a survivor; feelin' purty rough, but guess I'll git over it."

"Wrecked!" said half-a-dozen young bloods standing around, in amazement.

"I've bin wrecked, I said. Ah, that's good; fill her up again. It's hard to break the chill."

One youth, more venturesome than the rest, here essayed to touch the hem of the survivor's garment, and just at that moment forty cents worth more of brandy disappeared. "Now, charge that to Tom Collins," added the wrecker.

"No, yer don't," said the barkeeper, "no Tom Collins business for me. I've hunted for that feller afore. If you were wrecked, why, we don't mind fittin' ye up free, but we ain't so green here as to charge drinks to Tom Collins. That man's gone West."

"Yer kin talk about the wreck," interposed one of the bloods, "give the man something more to drink, or his teeth will drop out with chattering."

Another drink, three fingers high, rolled peacefully down his throat.

"I've bin wrecked," said the survivor. "You see, we was cumin down the Schuylkill Canawl on the Lively Jane; the cap'n he sung out, 'Low bridge.' The boys all ducked but me. I was standin abaft the shaft, nor-by-nor'east of the chicken coop, when the cook's galley was struck by that ar bridge, and afore I could say ——"

Just then the bartender handed the fellow out of the door by the top of his collar and the seat of his pantaloons. He sailed gracefully through the air and landed on a snow-pile in the middle of the street, and as his nose plowed up the beautiful snow there was a splutter and a mumbling, and the familiar expression was wafted on the gentle zephyrs, "I've bin wrecked."

GOING TO "STICK."

Detroit Free Press.

Three or four days ago a gentleman passing up Griswold street was halted by a very courteous, but very hard up tramp, who said:

"Will you give me money enough to enable me to purchase a dish of fried oysters?"

"Fried oysters! Great lands! But you are mighty particular for a penniless man!" exclaimed the pedestrian.

"So I am—so I am. I was brought up that way, sir. I'm out of money, hungry as a wolf, and want fried oysters and their appropriate surroundings."

He didn't get them. Next day he was encountered on the post-office steps, looking more hungry than the day before, and the gentleman inquired:

"Have you concluded to come down to beef and potatoes yet?"

"No, sir,—I still stick to fried oysters," was the reply.

At dark that night the high-toned tramp encountered the same man in a grocery on Woodward avenue, and without waiting to be questioned he began:

"I still call for fried oysters."

"And you haven't got 'em?"

"No, sir."

"And you are about as near starved as you want to be?"

"Nearer, sir. In fact, I am about to die! I was born a gentleman, I'm naturally high-toned, and I want to die decently. We will skip over the subject of fried oysters, and I will ask you to lend me a pair of red woolen mittens and a cigar-holder, to aid my corpse in making a decent appearance before the Coroner and reporters!"

The crowd contributed 30 cents to buy him the fried oysters.

QUIPS.

The question of the hour—What time is it?

Tweed is ill, though not dangerously, only one doctor being in attendance.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Rev. E. P. Roe is writing a new story entitled "A Face Only." The hero must be a life-insurance agent.

An exchange asks: "Was Hamlet Mad?" He was. Some fellow threw a vegetable at him in the ghost scene.—*Norristown Herald.*

Boccaccio, could he have foreseen the Widow Oliver, would have called his tales of amorous dalliance an S. Cameron instead of D. Cameron.—*Puck.*

The papers report that a man went into a furnishing store and stole a lot of flannel chest-protectors. He is a little robbin' red-breast.—*New York Herald.*

A mummy recently discovered in an Egyptian tomb fell into two pieces when lifted out. For a dead-broke man he was the completest specimen ever reported.

A "parvenu" has a son 12 years old. The child, who has been well brought up, is in the habit of speaking to the old family valet with a certain degree of respect. One day his father takes the boy aside and says to him: "George, you are now large enough to be a little less polite to the servants."

A Paterson man, who is a great breeder, was exhibiting to a number of visitors, a new, large, elegant brown mule. In order to test his powers of argument, a number of lager-beer kegs were rolled up, and the brown mule, in nineteen seconds, kicked the heads

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Oates English Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Girofle-Girofla."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of W. Irving Bishop, the Anti-Spiritist and Mind Reader.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Ross Rand. "Cito."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety performance.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled steady at 98¼.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred at Quebec, involving the resignation of the Premier and the formation of a new Ministry by the leader of the opposition.

Gen. GRANT arrived in Constantinople yesterday. He will be just in time to witness the closing scenes in the great military spectacle whereat all Europe has gazed for nearly a year past.

The coronation of Pope LEO XIII. took place at Rome yesterday in the Sistine Chapel without other accident than the breaking of a few windows by an eager and curious crowd. The usual distribution of blessings followed as the Pontiff was carried back to his apartments.

There is bullion enough already on hand to supply the mints for the first month's coinage under the Silver law, and the new dollars thus produced can at once be put into circulation by their employment in the purchase of bullion for the next month's work in the mints. Whether this will be the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, or, indeed, what form of construction and execution he will give to the law, is a matter of uncertainty at present.

A bill pending in the House at Washington proposes the appropriation of $1,525 to pay for the valuable services rendered at various times by DABNEY WALKER, a Virginia slave, to the Union forces. Perhaps the most convincing proof of the justice of the claim for compensation is the fact that the Confederate Government once offered a reward for his capture, dead or alive. A negro who was that much damage to the Rebels must have been of some value to the other side.

The proposition to erect in Washington a building suitable for a National Museum meets with favor in the House Committee on Public Buildings, which has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $245,300 for the purpose, the building to be in plan and character similar to that erected at the Philadelphia Exhibition. It is eminently proper that the interesting and valuable collection there displayed should be preserved by some permanent project of the kind contemplated in the plan for a National Museum, and no one need begrudge the appropriation requisite to carry the plan into execution.

Representative SCHLEICHER, of Texas, in an interview which is given in another column, expresses freely his opinion as to the prospect of an improved understanding, commercially and otherwise, between the United States and Mexico. Mr. SCHLEICHER has no faith in the ability of the DIAZ Government to enforce the regulations necessary to insure a peaceful and orderly condition of affairs along the border, and but little confidence in its disposition to accept the only feasible method of suppressing raids,—that is, by inviting the co-operation of the United States troops in the pursuit and capture of the cattle-thieves from the southern bank of the Rio Grande. Evidently Mr. SCHLEICHER is no admirer of the Mexican Republic, and not anxious to see DIAZ recognized by the United States.

The methods employed in the abduction of negroes in the South for the purpose of selling them into slavery in Cuba are described in a report of a Special Agent of the Interior Department, just submitted to Secretary SCHURZ. By the connivance of unprincipled Americans in Southern seaports, owners and masters of vessels sailing to and from the Island have enticed large numbers of colored men on board by the offer of advance wages as sailors and deck-hands, and, upon arriving in Cuba, have sold them as slaves. It is this nefarious practice that Judge LEONARD, of Louisiana, has gone to investigate as the especial agent of the President, and there is no reason to doubt that these modern kidnappers and slave-stealers will be forced to abandon the lucrative system. With the energetic assistance of the Cuban Government, which has been promised the President, the suppression of the horrible traffic should be made short work of.

From various sources the information is conveyed in the cable dispatches of the signing of the treaty of peace by Russia and Turkey on Saturday. The fact was yesterday announced by the Grand Duke NICHOLAS to his soldiers on the occasion of a grand review at San Stefano, and the receipt of the intelligence in St. Petersburg was the occasion of great rejoicing. The terms of the treaty have not been made known, and as yet are only matters of rumor. In London it is understood that Russia has relinquished her demand relative to the surrender of any portion of the Turkish fleet, and of the cession of the Bulgarian and Egyptian tributes, accepting in lieu thereof increased territory in Armenia. It seems certain, however, that the army of the Grand Duke will march through Constantinople and return home by way of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, in spite of the protests of England or the threat of recalling the British Minister at St. Petersburg in the event of such an invasion of Constantinople.

ABOLITION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has at last matured the bill for the retirement of all the circulating notes of the National Banks, and the permanent issue therefor of Treasury notes. In its present shape it is possible the bill may pass both Houses of Congress and become a law; if not at the present, then at the next session of Congress. The bill provides, substantially, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prepared an issue of Treasury notes equal to the whole amount of outstanding National Bank notes (about $323,000,000); these Treasury notes are to conform generally to the greenbacks, and shall be receivable for all taxes, etc., due to the United States, and be payable for all claims against the United States as National Bank notes are now receivable and payable; and, in addition, be receivable for customs duties to the amount of one-third of each payment of duties. The Treasury notes shall be exchangeable at par with legal-tender notes at the Treasury. They shall also be receivable in exchange at par for 4 per cent bonds of the United States. The notes as soon as prepared shall be sent to the several Sub-Treasuries, with instructions to cease to pay out upon any account whatever any National Bank notes, but to pay out in place of such bank notes these Treasury notes, and this to continue until the whole of such notes of the National Banks shall be retired. The bank notes so retired to be sent to the Treasury every thirty days; and whenever the notes of any bank to the amount of $5,000 shall be received at the Treasury, the bank is to be notified and be entitled to receive, on payment of an equal sum in legal-tender notes, bonds of such bank on deposit with the Treasurer. Any bank may withdraw all its bonds upon payment to the Treasury of legal-tender notes equal to its circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury is to use the legal-tender notes received in exchange for bank notes, and the Treasury notes received in exchange for 4 per cent bonds, to purchase outstanding 6 per cent bonds, or in the purchase of gold or silver coin with which to redeem and pay such bonds. Any National Bank may exchange its 6 per cent bonds at the Treasury, receiving therefor the full market value of such bonds in Treasury notes, together with the accrued interest on such bonds. National Banks issuing notes redeemable in gold shall make a monthly deposit of gold equal to 5 per cent of their whole circulation until the same is wholly redeemed. No circulating notes are to be hereafter issued to any bank.

There can be no mistaking the purpose of this bill. It provides absolutely for a national paper currency, to the exclusion of any other. The paper money of the country is to be: 1. Greenbacks or legal-tenders to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000. 2. Treasury notes, not legal-tenders except to the same extent that National Bank notes now are, and redeemable as the bank notes are, in legal-tenders at the Treasury. Both forms of paper, however, are receivable in payment of duties to the extent of 33⅓ per cent of all payments, and the Treasury notes are also receivable at par in exchange for 4 per cent bonds.

It is claimed for the bill that the new currency is a constitutional issue of notes, as they are not legal-tenders and therefore are not "forced." No attempt is made by the bill to increase the sum of the legal-tender notes beyond the $400,000,000 limit. The margin of $50,000,000 between the outstanding amount of legal-tenders and the maximum limit will be held as a redemption fund, and be paid out only as needed to redeem the Treasury notes. The legal-tenders received from taxes and other sources may render the use of this redemption fund unnecessary, so, while there will be no contraction of the currency consequent upon the retirement of the bank-note circulation, there will be no watering or dilution of the legal-tender notes that can break down the value of the greenbacks. The fact that the Treasury notes will be receivable at par for 4 per cent coin bonds will serve to keep the whole paper currency at par. The country will therefore have but one kind of paper currency in circulation, and that will be exclusively national.

It is believed, and it is claimed, that $300,000,000 of 5-20 bonds can be purchased with these Treasury notes thus substituted for the bank notes; these bonds bear 6 per cent interest, or $18,000,000 annually in coin. The saving of one year on eighteen months' interest will pay all the premium lost in the purchase of the 5-20 bonds. As these Treasury notes will be permanent, the $300,000,000 of bonds purchased will be taken from the aggregate of the debt, and the saving of annual interest will be $18,000,000. There will be an annual loss of 1 per cent tax on the bank-note circulation, which tax is now paid by the banks, or an aggregate annual loss of $3,250,000, to offset the saving of $18,000,000 annual interest, or a net saving of nearly $15,000,000 a year. The banking capital now invested in bonds to secure circulation will be liberated, as well as the 20 per cent, including redemption funds, now locked up and unavailable. The banks will be relieved of all solicitude as to the redemption of their circulation, and there will be more money actually in hand to lend or use in their business by the banks by $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 than there can be under the present system. It is further claimed that the substitution of Treasury notes for the bank notes will be made so gently and so gradually that the business interests will never experience any inconvenience. It will cause no stringency, and no embarrassment to the banks or derangement of monetary affairs.

This measure is in the interest of peace and of permanency in financial legislation. There is a widespread popular antagonism to the National Banks. That hostility extends much further and deeper than the banks seem to understand. The action of the great mass of National Banks during the controversy on the Silver bill has intensified this enmity. It is useless for the banks to suppose that they can contend successfully with the mass of the people, depending upon an Executive veto to protect an existence which has been doomed to perish. This bill, should it become a law, will leave the bank charters in existence, and with no purpose or wish to disturb them. It will merely deprive the banks of the power to issue their own notes, and the banks themselves have for years insisted that their circulation had ceased to be profitable. The new notes not being legal-tender, except so far as the bank notes now are, the change will be more nominal than real,—the notes will be redeemed in greenbacks at the Treasury by the Government acting for itself instead of acting for the banks.

We thus present to our readers the general scope and plan of the bill now pending to abolish the National Bank circulation and substitute therefor Treasury notes. As this measure is thus shaped in perhaps its least objectionable form, and will possibly be pressed earnestly for action at this session, and will enter largely into the discussions at the elections this fall, it should be carefully considered as a most important question appealing directly for public judgment.

LINCOLN'S DEFINITION OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

One of the grandest sayings of President LINCOLN which will live as long as our language exists, is that terse and striking description of our Government in his Gettysburg speech, which has become a household word with millions,—"A Government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people." Would that it were written on the walls of the White House and the Treasury (and heeded as well), so that the country might rest in the conviction that "the popular will," so overwhelmingly manifested, is indeed to be "the law of the land." It does not matter how signally the croakings of the gold faction (about the rise in gold and the fall in Government bonds if the Silver bill passed) have been falsified. It does not matter how signally the gibberish about the demonetized dollar being worth but 90 cents has been so sharply rebuked by the logic of events in the steady rise of silver in value, abroad as well as here. It does not matter that Secretary SHERMAN regards these utter refutations of his oft-reiterated theories on the subject as "a feverish temporary tendency"! It does not matter if all the official attempts to manufacture such a public opinion in European as well as American financial circles, by all kinds of gloomy utterances, backed by the New York press, have so miserably failed. It does not matter if the President regards the prompt vetoing by Congress of his veto,—which did not even claim, as ANDY JOHNSON used to do, that the act was unconstitutional,—was "indecent haste." Both President and Secretary, in their official papers, had done their uttermost, even to the use of language which, between man and man in social circles, would have been considered more frank than complimentary. And, after all, the Senators and Representatives of the States and the people, by the most sweeping vote of these times, breaking down all party lines, and in the twice-repeated form prescribed by the Constitution, and by an aggregate vote so extraordinarily large as to leave but a small minority of the States and their Congressmen on the side of the President and Secretary, have enacted the popular will on this subject into mandatory law. That "will of the people," so overwhelmingly and so unmistakably manifested and declared, *must* now be obeyed. The vetoing President and the dissatisfied Secretary become *now*, under our system of Government, the executors of the law—the Executive. And their oaths bind them to the faithful administration of the law.

While the millions of "the people," wearied with all the official efforts to prevent the righting of the wrong against them caused by the demonetizing act of 1873, and sick at heart with the multiplied bankruptcies since, will now watch their official course with the severest scrutiny, we have faith that none of our Republican officers will dishonor themselves by any attempt to thwart or impair the faithful and the completest execution of the law. *Now*, whatever their personal views, they have no right to allow them to affect their official course. They are *now* administrators of the law. If LINCOLN said truthfully that this is "a Government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people," the will of the people must *now* be obeyed and executed, without delay, evasion, or complaint. Let our officers remember the famous declaration of Gen. GRANT, "I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people," and bow in obedience to it; as when, in spite of his being, as Mrs. GRANT said, "an obstinate man," he gave up, publicly and unreservedly, his earnest desire for St. Domingo annexation.

The people, on this subject, have spoken, again and again, with no uncertain voice. Let their public servants now heed and obey.

THE MALICE OF THE DISAPPOINTED GOLD-CLIQUE.

The most conspicuous instance we have noticed of the spiteful and malicious disposition of the small clique of men who have failed in their attempt to force a resumption of specie-payments on the basis of a contracted and contracting supply of gold, is furnished in the last number of the New York *Nation*, published on the very eve of the final passage of the Silver law. The *Nation* gives a sketch of the process by which certain towns and counties in Southern States have led up to a partial repudiation of their obligations with the ultimate purpose of repudiating them altogether, and then likens the successful efforts for the remonetization of silver to the disreputable practices which it describes. In plain words, it charges that the remonetization of silver is "the first step towards repudiation," and virtually notifies the whole world that, this step having been taken, there will be no halt until the full measure of repudiation shall have been achieved. The supporter of the silver remonetization is called a "demagogue," and characterized as dishonest, and his purpose is thus described:

> What we wish to point out here is the extreme improbability that he will be content with the victory he has just won. He has secured at this writing the passage of the Silver bill, but, be it well remembered, he has not secured it in the character of a bi-metallist, but of a repudiating debtor. That the ranks of the silver men contain a considerable body of honest, but, as we conceive, mistaken, bi-metallists we do not deny, but these men have played no prominent part in the agitation. They have been carried along by it, and have now and then made efforts to divert its course, some of which have produced good results, such as the changes made in the BLAND bill in the Senate. But the preponderating influence in it, the one which has given it all its life, has been the repudiating influence. The silver dollar has had little or no attraction for the bulk of the silver men, either as a means of enlarging the coin basis of paper circulation or as providing a more extended market for a leading product of American mines, as was shown by their steady opposition in Congress to any dollar except one of 412½ grains; and their attachment to this has been due to the fact that it is worth 10 per cent less than gold; that is, if at 412½ grains it was at par with gold, it would have no attractions for them.

Further on the *Nation* charges that, when it shall be evident that the silver dollar of 412½ grains will not serve the purpose thus defined, the "silver demagogues" will reproduce the same arguments they have heretofore used in favor of a 400, then a 350, then a 300 grain dollar, "and in favor of reducing the value of the legal-tender dollar indefinitely until the point is reached at which everybody will be able, without sacrifice or inconvenience, to procure as many dollars as will be sufficient to pay his debts." Without pausing to criticise the bad grammar of the sentence, it may be said bluntly that the sentiment is disreputable and the charge maliciously and knowingly false. When greed and spite carry a newspaper so far as to do what it can to blacken the character of its own people and to destroy American reputation and credit among the other peoples of the world, it earns the contempt even of those whom it seeks to serve.

The steady opposition to any other silver dollar than that containing 412½ grains was not owing, as the *Nation* knows very well, to any disposition to pay creditors 10 per cent less than is due them, and much less to the purpose of entering upon a scheme of gradual but total repudiation. The demand for the dollar of 412½ grains was based upon several grounds, every one of them sufficient to justify it. It was the dollar which had been taken from the people without their consent or their knowledge; the contract between debtors and creditors, both public and private, was thus violated, and the wrong which had been done could only be righted by the restoration of the contract on its original basis. It would have been an injury and an injustice to the creditor to have restored the silver dollar on the basis of 400 grains; but it would have been equally an injury and an injustice to the debtor to have restored it on the basis of 420 grains. The contract could only be kept in good faith to both parties by restoring the silver dollar of the weight and fineness that it had prior to its clandestine elimination from the money system, thereby restoring the American, bi-metallic option of paying debts in either metal at the established ratio prevailing at the time such debts were contracted.

While the foregoing was the principal lawful reason for insisting upon the dollar of 412½ grains and no other, there were other circumstances which made it inexpedient and unfair to consent to any increase in the weight of the silver dollar. The American experience of a long term of years demonstrated that the American ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold in coinage had made the silver dollar too valuable as compared with the gold dollar, and had kept the former out of circulation; contemporaneous experience in other countries also prove that the ratio of 15½ to 1 (giving a silver coin of 3 per cent less than the value of the standard American dollar) is the basis for keeping gold and silver coins in circulation side by side, along with currency redeemable in coin. It would have been folly to ignore these facts and to destroy the very purpose of remonetization by overweighting the silver dollar and thus driving it out of circulation. Another circumstance bearing strongly on the case was the demonstration that 412½ grains of silver, even as bullion and without any legal-tender function, can to-day be exchanged for more value in any given commodity than it commanded some years ago when, as a silver dollar, it was more valuable than the gold dollar. This circumstance proved two things, viz.: (1) That there would be no injustice in paying creditors in silver dollars of 412½ grains with a greater purchasing power than they had when the debts were contracted, and (2) that silver had maintained a steadier value than gold in its relations to all other commodities, and should not, consequently, be disturbed by increasing or decreasing the amount of metal in the standard coin. The few days that have elapsed since it became manifest that the silver dollar would be restored have served to prove the correctness of the prediction that silver and gold would rapidly approximate in value. The bullion value of silver has increased several cents an ounce, and the value of gold, as determined by a comparison with the legal-tender notes, has declined. It is the progress of this mutual tendency toward a common point that will bring about the approximate equilibrium and common use of both metals in the money system.

No man in his senses can deny that the problem of resumption is easier of solution with a supply of gold and silver as the legal and intrinsic money of the nation than with a limited supply of gold alone. The restoration of silver to our monetary system has been, then, a long step in the direction of resumption, instead of a step backward toward the indefinite postponement of resumption and ultimate repudiation. It is not unlikely that many of those who have assisted in the work of restoring silver to the American monetary system are still in favor of unlimited enlargement and permanent irredeemability of a paper currency. But the preferences of such persons cannot change the logic of the case, and the fact remains that resumption will be easier of accomplishment now than before, and the doctrine of an unlimited inflation of irredeemable currency will have fewer advocates in view of this fact than it would otherwise have had. The charges of the *Nation* are as untruthful, therefore, as its predictions are malicious.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

The extremely able diplomacy of the Russians during the last fourteen months, ever since GORTSCHAKOFF induced Europe to declare that Turkey should be trounced, and then proceeded to put Russia forward as the Power to execute the will of Europe, with its subtlety, audacity, remarkable combinations, and extreme mystifications, recalls the singular negotiations that concluded the war of 1828-'29. The military situation was, it is true, different. Instead of possessing, as she now does, an unquestioned superiority, Russia was really in desperate straits. DIEBITSCH was indeed at Adrianople, but he had only 15,000 men with him, sick, frozen, and perishing with famine and fever, and it was doubtful if the Czar could have put another army in the field had the Turks viewed the situation calmly. But in 1829, as now, the Great Powers were indifferent or inharmonious; though the *Times* was preaching war, and France was willing to join. METTERNICH had vainly endeavored to form a league of Austria, France, England, and Prussia to impose mediation on the combatants; as VON BEUST said under other circumstances at a later day, "There was no more Europe." All was prepared for a policy of craft and bluff.

Precisely as the Russians called out 120 battalions as soon as the armistice was signed a few days ago, they then began to talk of putting an immense force in the field, while TATISCHEFF, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, loudly declared that Russia would go to any extreme rather than submit to a settlement of the quarrel between herself and Turkey by any European Congress. The Congress of 1829 was nipped in the bud, just as has been that of 1878. This "bluff" was useful, but meanwhile NICHOLAS had gone to Berlin, to be present at the marriage of the now Emperor of Germany, then Prince WILLIAM of Prussia, and had told the Prussian King, FREDERICK WILLIAM III., of his anxiety that the Porte should be brought to open peace negotiations. He was willing to make peace on very reasonable terms, and no wonder, for as yet (June 11, 1829) DIEBITSCH had not crossed the Balkans, and the Russian armies were detained before Shumla and Silistria. FREDERICK WILLIAM favored a peace, and sent to Constantinople, as a Prussian Envoy Extraordinary, Baron VON MUFFLING, an ardent admirer of the Czar, whose agent he was in reality to be. The Baron, on setting out, warned the King that he had no hope of success unless the Sultan should be properly scared by a flying advance by DIEBITSCH, so that he would call in the Prussian Envoy as a friend and confidential adviser. The French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople were let into part of the secret, and, as all of the European Powers dreaded a prolongation of the war that might end in a general conflagration, they helped the Baron in his mission. In July DIEBITSCH bolted over the Balkans and seized Adrianople,—as VON MUFFLING had advised,—and RESCHID Pasha proposed to the Russian General to open negotiations for a peace.

At the very same instant MUFFLING began his work at Constantinople, fairly terrifying the Sultan and Minister of Foreign Affairs by the vehemence of his language, showing how impossible it was that the Capital could be defended, and dilating on the Czar's moderation. The English Minister, backed by the Duke of WELLINGTON, reinforced him, and the Sultan, in a panic, consented to accept a peace on five defined conditions, including the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, respect of existing treaties, solid guarantees for the free navigation of the Black Sea, and ulterior negotiations as to indemnities. The Commissioners proceeded to Adrianople to negotiate with DIEBITSCH, who, while treating, kept advancing, and raised his terms to the cession to Wallachia of Kalafat, Braila, and Giurgevo, the annexation by Russia of Poti and Anapa and of the Pachalik of Achalzik, and indemnities to Russia and the Russian merchants guaranteed by Silistria and the Principalities.

Against these severe conditions the Sultan protested energetically, his protest being supported by the Ambassadors, now awake to the danger, and DIEBITSCH agreed that the amount of the indemnity should not be mentioned in the treaty, when, as the Turkish Ministers said, "it was clear to the most ignorant that the Porte could pay nothing." The treaty was signed Sept. 14, 1829, and roused all England to rage. "England must go to war or confess that she lacks the courage to fight," said CORBETT; the Duke of WELLINGTON declared he would have preferred to see the Russians in Constantinople, for then Europe would have had to decide what sort of a Power should be erected on the ruins of Turkey. Lord ABERDEEN tried to bring about a general treaty, by which all the Powers, Russia included, should guarantee the peace of the East. But it was too late, and Russia's resistance prevented the assembling of a European Conference, and the finish was given to the whole business by NESSELRODE'S haughty and sarcastic dispatch, wherein he declared that any guarantee of Turkey by united Europe was inadmissible for the following exquisite reasons: "The dangers that threaten Turkey are either external or internal. Against the latter a guarantee would be ineffectual. The only Power that threatens Turkey is Russia, and Russia cannot be expected to take precautions against herself and her own interests." Many people may not regard this reasoning as satisfactory, but the argument was deemed conclusive at the time, and the European Congress never assembled. Such was the story of the Peace of Adrianople.

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

The tragic details of the death of Mr. BARRON, Cashier of the Dexter Savings Bank in Maine, which were printed in our last issue, should be attentively read by every person holding a position of financial trust, for the sake of the example that is contained in this story of a man who died at his post, a martyr to duty. Examples of this sort are not so numerous in these days that this one should be passed over without comment, and be left simply as a record in the criminal calendar to be read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. Mr. BARRON was alone in the bank at the time that the burglars gained access to it. They evidently demanded the keys of the safe and he refused to give them up. The vault door and safe door were open, but the inner doors, guarding the property of the bank, were locked. The scoundrels threw a rope around his neck and partially strangled him, but still he would not open the safe. Although physically a slight, weak man, he must have struggled with the ruffians, as was indicated by the wounds upon his head. Completely thwarted in their effort to compel him to open the safe, in revenge they beat him, handcuffed and gagged him, and threw him into the vault, secured only about $100, and made good their escape, leaving the heroic Cashier to suffer through the darkness of the night. He was found the next morning by the bank officers, and died shortly afterwards from the injuries he had received.

There are few elements of the heroic, and very little calculated to dazzle one in the surroundings of this fatality, or the circumstances of Mr. BARRON'S life. But for this murder he would have gone on to the end of his career, faithful to his trusts, honestly performing his duties, but unknown to the great world, even in the sphere of labor in which he was engaged. He was simply the Cashier of a small village savings-bank, a plain, modest man, doing his work from morning to night according to the best of his capacity, living in a plain, unostentatious manner, taking pleasure in the routine of duty, and rewarded with the salary that supported his family. He was not defending his own property. He was not guarding vast interests. He might have yielded to overpowering force and saved his life without entailing anything like a serious calamity upon the community in which he lived, or spreading disaster beyond the limits of his native village. It was evident, however, that, when he made up his mind to the course he should pursue these contingencies did not enter into his calculations. He may have placed them upon one side of the scale and have added to them the love of his wife and children, the associations and affections of the family, his own utter helplessness in the grasp of these strong and reckless ruffians, the moral certainty of death that awaited him, but duty on the other side weighed them down. He only reflected that he was the guardian of sacred trusts, and he saw before him only his clear, plain duty that outweighed all other considerations, and he gave his life to the accomplishment of that duty. The heroism of the act shines all the brighter because he died for others,—because of the helplessness of the man, and the hopelessness of the situation. His own interests were not at stake, but he gave up his life, without hesitation or question, to protect not only the interests of his employers, but to guard the small savings of widows and orphans, of laborers and farmers, and of the business-men of his little village. The heroism of the deed was akin to that which has led martyrs to the stake, and loftier and nobler than that of the battle-field, because moral courage is always loftier and nobler than physical. Where scores and hundreds of men in similar positions have proved false, this one proved true, and thereby redeemed the nobility of human nature at a time when popular confidence in it is well nigh lost. At this time, when corruption is widespread; when public and private trusts are violated with impunity; when it occasions no surprise to learn that the guardians of estates, savings, and business deposits prove faithless, and precipitate wreck and ruin all about them; when widows and orphans and the poor are mercilessly plundered and left without reparation; when the faithless escape without punishment, to live in foreign lands upon their plunder, and their victims are left behind to suffer, the example of the Dexter Bank Cashier, who sacrificed his life rather than any one should suffer simply through his natural desire to live, is all the more conspicuous. SPENCER wrecked his bank though having a sufficiency to live upon, stole the money confided to him by hard-working men and women, spread individual disaster all about him, escaped to a foreign land, and now lives upon the fruits of crime. The Maine village Cashier sleeps in a country graveyard when he might have been living without dishonor. Even had he yielded to overpowering force and saved his life, no taint of dishonesty would have attached to him. The future will take care of the reputations of each, and the great Reckoning Day will allot to the one its compention, to the other its condemnation.

DIVERSION OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

We published last Friday an article from the Chicago *Railway Review*, in which the great question of the inland transportation of produce towards the consumer is discussed with especial reference to the contest now in progress between this city and competing points, for the control of the trade in breadstuffs. No one disputes the rapidly-growing importance of Chicago as a mart for hogs and hog products, seeing that during the past four months half a million more hogs have been cut at this point than the aggregate of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Milwaukee; and this in spite of the fact that Chicago capital is largely enlisted at the east end of the big bridge. But the writer of the article referred to claims that Chicago is rapidly losing her long-time supremacy in the grain trade. It is some years now since Milwaukee assumed to lead us in wheat, by virtue of her position with regard to the broad acres of Minnesota. It seems that our Northern neighbors, equally with ourselves, are now suffering from the iniquities of cut rates, which are carrying around us the wheat and flour of the Upper Mississippi region; while the corn trade of Chicago has been independently tapped by a still more dangerous rival. St. Louis has been sleeping for a century or more over the dream of "a great natural highway to Europe," and has suddenly wakened up to a consciousness of the fact that she has two strings to her bow. The EADS jetties are so much of a success that two or three steamers per day can now clear from New Orleans, laden with corn below and cotton above; and St. Louis is now successfully striving to gather and forward down the Mississippi the grain which these vessels are prepared to carry to Europe. She is now drawing from Kansas and Southern Iowa large quantities of corn, the growers of which used to send their grain here; while cut rates enable St. Louis and Southern Illinois to ship by rail to the seaboard at lower rates than it can be forwarded *via* Chicago during the winter. While the freight agents here are virtuously indignant at the receipt of offers to pay less than 20 cents per hundred pounds from this city to New York, their brethren accept 15 cents without a single qualm of conscience to carry it the greater distance from St. Louis to the same point. The *Railway Review* states some of these facts; and then, while our merchants are fairly boiling over with indignation at the wrong, it coolly bids them to awake from their lethargy. The fact that they *are* wide awake is sufficiently proven by the fact that the *Review* has obtained its facts from Chicago men, who are availing themselves of these cut-rates to fill orders which are sent *here* by parties who know by experience that Chicago commission merchants will select the cheapest route, whichever it may be.

The fact is that the grain merchants of this city have protested against these rail discriminations only to find that the effort is of no use. Partially cramped by legislative enactments, which will not permit them to carry freight from competing points at less rates than are charged from points where there is no competition, the railroads of this State are carrying out the theory which obtains so extensively in the rural districts, that the city must be discriminated against for the good of the country. And the evil is increased by the facilities afforded at many country stations for underbilling weights, when no check is imposed such as is met with when the grain is passed through the scales of our elevators. Cases are not uncommon in which 22,000, and even as much as 24,000, pounds of grain are charged for as a car-load of ten tons, giving an additional reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the actual cost of transportation per bushel. At present there is less prospect of success in protesting against this than against mere nominal discriminations in freight rates, as without the assistance of the railroad officials it is next to impossible to prove that the fraud has been committed.

It is not necessary, however, that the outcome of present conditions will be the loss of our grain trade, as many seem to think, and as might appear probable from a cursory review of the situation of to-day. The past winter has been an exceptional one. Open weather has made it possible to carry freight by rail much more cheaply than usual, while there has been an extraordinary stimulus to send the property forward. The yield of wheat is generally conceded to be the largest ever known in the Northwest, and an abundant corn-crop is so extensively affected by damp as to make the holders afraid to carry it through into the warm season. We are not justified in expecting such another winter for many years to come, and it is therefore scarcely fair to assume that Chicago cannot recover at least a portion of the grain trade which it is claimed has now deserted her. We retain our position at the head of Lake Michigan, the point from which has largely radiated the energy and enterprise without which these cut-off lines of road would never have existed. During the greater part of the year the Mississippi route cannot even compete so closely as can the railroads with the great Northern water-way to the seaboard. It does not therefore appear probable that Chicago is about to lose her grain trade "right away," whatever influences may be brought to bear to effect a result so much desired by other cities which have been foolishly called our rivals. At the same time it will be well for our mercantile interests to scan the situation closely, and see if they are not partially to blame. If our system of inspection tends to drive grain to other places, or if the rules of the Board of Trade for the prevention of corners are responsible for the keeping of prices down to a point where they are relatively unattractive to the seller, it is well that the fact be known and a reform be instituted ere it is too late.

ABOLISHING BREACH OF PROMISE.

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament to abolish action for breach of promise of marriage. The *Times* and other newspapers highly approve the bill, and there is reason to believe it will become a law. Our own jurisprudence is derived from that of England. Changes made there, if they are good, are likely to be adopted here. It behooves us, therefore, to inquire what the rational basis of breach-of-promise suits is, if they have any; and what will be the effects of withdrawing this time-honored remedy of deceived and injured lovers.

The origin of breach of promise is supposed to be due to an exaggerated notion of the sanctity of the marriage relation, which "extended the vision indefinitely backward," as Mr. TYNDALL says, until it included not merely the vow, but the promise to make the vow. It was found also that in some instances persons did suffer injury in their material condition in consequence of failures to fulfill such promises. Women waited years to marry men who afterwards fell into the toils of other women. Men grew old and gray in devotion to women who at last took up other suitors. Now it is a simple proposition in the science of love-making that youth bears a somewhat strict relation to attractiveness. After a certain age, every year that goes over a woman's head and sees her unmarried diminishes her matrimonial chances. Delay makes her out of pocket by increasing the expenses of her support. The same effect follows in the case of the man, from the necessity that is imposed upon him of keeping up his extraordinary expenditures for flowers, candy, and opera-tickets beyond a reasonable time. This is the mere pecuniary damage that is felt on either side. Who shall estimate the injury to the affections? Disappointed expectations of a comfortable home; of dowries, jointures, and pin-money; of the envy and admiration of the world,—these all enter into the account. Suits for breach of promise of marriage are instituted to repair these damages, and to compound for a money consideration the losses of every kind and respect—including self-respect—that may have been inflicted by a fruitless courtship.

The effect of abolishing breach-of-promise suits will be first to deprive readers of newspapers of the most interesting and amusing literature that is now periodically spread before them. There may be wars and rumors of war, and the circulation may not be sensibly affected thereby; but a good breach-of-promise suit, with plenty of amatory correspondence, never fails to bring up the dividends. Another effect will be the destruction of a flourishing branch of employment at present maintained by adventurers and blackmailers. When it ceases to be a legal offense to promise to marry and not to fulfill the promise, there will not be so frequent misunderstandings on this subject as arise now. It will not be considered in certain classes of society a clever stroke of policy to gain such a promise by stratagem or a species of moral duress, and the persons who suffer will not stand in need of much sympathy. Another effect of the change will be to communicate a higher sense of independence to the gilded youth who have heretofore been prevented by their unfortunate wealth from entering into rash engagements. They may then form as many such engagements as they please, and by experiment discover, as they could in no other way, which is the girl of their hearts.

The only persons nowadays who ever institute suits for breach of promise of marriage are women, and generally those women whose sensibilities are too dull to be injured. The remedy has been rejected for generations by all right-feeling people. It cannot too soon be removed from the reach of the mercenary and the malicious. Breach of promise is often a high and solemn duty. The change of affection on either side is a sufficient reason for not marrying. Such a change may show a bad or a weak character on one side or the other, but this is only an imperative reason, not perceived before, for proceeding no further in the business. There may be a hundred other reasons why a marriage that once seemed desirable should afterwards be avoided. Loss of fortune, or of health, or of character, not only may, but generally ought to, break an engagement. What is true of any of these cases is true of any case that can be conceived when one party to an engagement for any reason desires to terminate it. Since the theory is so, and the practice also among decent people, why should an exception be made in favor of those who have neither good feelings nor good sense to guide them? The law ought in no case to be used as a means of promoting unhappy marriages; and it can have only this effect, so far as it has any, in retaining the action for breach of promise.

THE PENSION GRAB.

From now on it may be expected that that portion of Congress which is interested in legislation "with money in it" will crowd to the front, assisted by all the tremendous force of the various lobbies. The first "grab" likely to receive favorable attention is known as a bill to pension "Veterans,"—a title which includes all those who served in the Mexican war, as men or boys, from a few days onwards, and all others who went into the early frontier frolics known as Indian wars, certain of which are enumerated in the bill. The scheme involves nothing more nor less than a monstrous subsidy, imposing upon the Government an extra expenditure of about $7,000,000 annually, which finds no justification in national honor or public policy. It is estimated that 75,000 persons, largely composed of able-bodied and well-to-do men of middle age, will thus be enabled to draw $8 a month, or $96 a year, out of the Public Treasury at a time when the Government revenues are running behind the Government expenditures at the rate of several millions a year.

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his Department, owing to a deficiency in the appropriations made by the Forty-fourth Congress. This was the first Democratic House of Representatives that had controlled the public pocket for many years. It made loud professions of economy, and reduced various branches of the Government below a living allowance. Among the results is the reduction of the Interior Department we have noted, and this reduction falls most heavily upon the Pension Bureau; as a consequence, there are now 104,000 claims for pension on account of service and injury in fighting to maintain the Union, which cannot even be passed on because of the lack of the necessary clerical labor. While men who were maimed or who contracted permanent disability in battling to save the Government from the assault of Rebels, and while widows and orphans, deprived of their support by the sacrifice of husbands and fathers in the same cause, are left to beg in vain for a recognition of their claims, it is proposed to give away $7,000,000 annually to a class of persons who are not suffering, who have no genuine claims upon Government bounty, and a large proportion of whom served in the Rebel ranks, and brought on the ills for which Union soldiers cannot now receive proper compensation. Such a proposition is a fraud and an outrage.

This scheme of Mexican and Indian war pensions is essentially a Democratic measure. The opposition to it in the House is almost exclusively Republican. The Democrats are almost unanimously in favor of it as a sop to the Confederate element in Congress which will enjoy the largest benefit from the passage of the measure. The bill makes a sweeping repeal of the present statute prohibiting the payment of pension moneys to those who served in the Rebellion. In this manner it opens the way for the future consideration (when the Confederate element shall be stronger in both Houses) of a wholesale system of pensions to those who fought on the Confederate side during the War of the Rebellion. The opposition the bill has encountered from the Republicans in the House is not solely because of the exceptional benefits it confers upon ex-Rebels, since the Republicans magnanimously consented to restore to the pension rolls the names of those entitled to bounty on account of service in both the Mexican war and that of 1812 who had been dropped by reason of their connection with the Rebellion. But the Republican opposition to this measure is on its own demerits. There is no justice or patriotism in giving able-bodied men a permanent annual pension because they may have fought Mexican Greasers and Digger Indians for a few days, while men who served for years in the Union ranks receive and are entitled to no pension under the law. The Democratic pretense to economy is fraudulent when it cuts down appropriations so that 104,000 claims for Union pensions cannot even be considered, and then turns about to expend $7,000,000 annually in granting pensions to men who have no claim upon further Government bounty,—including even JEFF DAVIS, the ex-President of the Confederacy.

The United States Government has never been ungrateful to those who have rendered it service in time of war. In the case of the Mexican war every man was paid for the full term of his service, and received, besides, 160 acres of land at a time when public lands furnished good pickings. The land-warrants were worth about $200. It is not now proposed to give a special bounty to those who are superannuated and infirm, as is the case of pensioning the veterans of 1812, and to those who were maimed or disabled in the service, but to divide up $7,000,000 a year among about 75,000 persons without regard to term of service, to personal sufferings, or to present condition. It is a barefaced swindle on the taxpayers of the nation, urged mainly by the Confederate Brigadiers in Congress in their own interest and that of their friends. The people will not forgive such an act of profligacy to any man who votes for it.

LOUIS KOSSUTH'S PROPHECIES.

The *Contemporary Review* for February contains an article entitled "What Is in Store for Europe." The author of it is LOUIS KOSSUTH, who is described as "ex-Governor of Hungary." We know him, not so much as the ex-Governor of Hungary,—for his career in that capacity was brief and unsuccessful,—but as the liberator of his country. He was a liberator in a manner and at a time when he knew not, having put in motion political forces which passed out of his control, and which resulted far differently from his desires and intentions. The coordination of Hungary with Austria was effected against the earnest protest of KOSSUTH. It was none the less a consequence of the agitations which he more than any other man promoted; and it was, all things considered, the wisest compromise of the Hungarian claims that could be conceived. KOSSUTH naturally did not think so. He has never ceased to lament the Austro-Hungarian union or to upbraid the Imperial Government with incapacity. The attitude of that Government before, during, and since the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey seems to him specially unfortunate and dangerous. Hence his present article in the *Contemporary*, which is based on two of his previous utterances, namely: (1) That, "instead of strength, Austria will prove to be a weakness to Hungary as regards Russia;" (2) that "the traditional policy of the Cabinet of Vienna will make of Hungary a funeral-pile, on which the Austrian eagle will be burned by Russia."

The argument of KOSSUTH is that Austria refrained from interference on behalf of Turkey when it might have spoken effectually, and now, too late, seeks to negotiate. As it was too slow to negotiate then, it is too slow to make definitive demands now. Austro-Hungary had every motive to induce it to defend the Turks. They constituted the "very last dyke of Austria and Hungary against the flood of Panslavo-Czarism." "The future of Hungary and Austria and of the dynasty ruling these countries will become endangered in the highest degree if one of the results of the present be that the Roumanians and the Eastern Slavs become the dependents of Russia and get tied to the leading-strings of Russian policy." "This one thing ought not to have been permitted at any price." But this is the thing that must be if the Russians are allowed to conclude the terms of peace they have arranged. For the new Bulgarian principality and the Bulavic and Roumanian provinces will be bound to Russia by the strongest ties of gratitude. If they do not get all that their imaginations desire, they will abate none of their love for Russia, but will increase their hatred for Austro-Hungary. If anything is denied them on account of the Conference of Powers, Russia will represent that she did the best that was possible to secure the desires of the Slavic and Roumanian peoples, but that her benevolent intentions were thwarted by the jealousy of Austria. For these reasons, KOSSUTH predicts that, unless some decided stand is taken, as cannot be expected of so weak a man as ANDRASSY, exactly the same thing will happen in Hungary that has just happened in Turkey. The Russians will send agents among the Roumans and Slavs of Hungary to stir up rebellion and sedition, just as they formerly sent agents among the Roumans and Slavs of the Turkish Empire. There will be a similar appeal to the sentiment of nationality, similar reports of barbarities and oppressions, similar protests on behalf of Christianity and humanity, and, finally, a similar armed intervention. "Such," writes KOSSUTH, "is the habitual *modus operandi* of Russia. So she did with Poland, so she did with Turkey, and so she will do with Austria and Hungary; unless now, at the eleventh hour, when six of the nine Sibylline books are already burnt, the Cabinet of Vienna raises her determinations to the level of the impending peril."

So writes the old man eloquent. It is a pleasure to read his burning words, whether there be any grounds for his apprehensions or not. He is so sincere a man, so earnest a patriot, and so deep a political student that his warnings have more than ordinary value. In the case of Austria, however, his prejudices may have overcome his judgment. The most obvious policy is not the best one, and that which would have induced Austria to form an alliance with Turkey merely from jealousy of Russia is scarcely worthy of a KOSSUTH. It would have been an unnatural alliance, to begin with, because the Turk has no affinity with any other European race. It would, in the second place, have alienated the Russians and Slavs of Turkey much more effectually than any policy of neutrality could. Finally, it would have exhausted the resources of Austria needlessly in a foreign cause, and left her powerless to resist the encroachments of Germany, which are far more to be apprehended than those of Russia. The latter Power, indeed, has not of late been gaining ground in the affections of the Rouman and Slavic people of Turkey. The terms of peace are satisfactory neither to Roumania nor to Servia; and, if affairs go on as they are going, the natural allies of the old provinces of Turkey may not be the Russians, but the Austrians and the Hungarian Slavs.

It would not much surprise us to see the Democracy of New York "go slow" on silver at the next State Convention. We invited the metropolitan newspapers a little while ago to count noses among their State exchanges and let us know precisely how many papers favored silver or were on the fence. Up to the hour of going to press we have received no answer. Upon looking through the peep-hole into the retort we observe that the backbone of the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. PURCELL, has already crumbled away.

The Warden of the New Jersey State Prison, Gen. MOTT, has been proved guilty of such amiable practices as saturating sick convicts with alcohol and touching them off, and of using the gag, the stretcher, the paddle, the dungeon, starvation, and ice-baths to maintain a very inferior sort of discipline. His defense is that he was by no means so cruel as his predecessors, not that he is a *bon* MOTT.

Manchester, N. H., produces the blue-ribbon faithless wife of the period, who runs away with a married man, takes all her husband's money, and leaves him a letter urging him to take care of her aged ma. The idea that the retention of a mother-in-law atones for the flight of a wife is cool, considering what an open winter this has been.

A little incident in Congress last week may thus be recounted in a form where statistics are wedded to immortal verse:

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Over the Ve-
To passed the
Bill, one-ninety-six to seventy-three.

A resident of San Pedro, Texas, killed his wife with a hatchet because she would not get out of bed first to make the fire. A Coroner's jury composed of married men brought in a verdict of "Died from natural causes," and the bereaved husband is already spoken of as the dark horse in the coming Senatorial contest.

It is about this time of year that in strongly-Republican neighborhoods the astute Democrat, with a catoptric nose and a breath that a conscientious interpreter of the Excise laws would gauge and have stamped, sets about organizing Prohibition parties.

In February, 1873, SAMUEL COX speaks of Mr. HAYES as "a fraud." In March, 1877, SAMUEL COX, laboring to get an office from Mr. HAYES for GEORGE H. BUTLER, wrote to him as "Mr. President." SAMUEL, our boy, bevare of the record!

The mother of the period, when her offspring falters from a jammy mouth that he hasn't been near the preserves, says, "Now you know that you are telling me an unwritten history."

In view of the recent disclosures in European diplomacy it might be well hereafter to speak of the Great Weaknesses of Europe rather than of the Great Powers.

A Boston reporter has just died at Richford, Vt., from drinking well-water. How many more of these awful warnings will be needed?

Our Southern friends appear very anxious to have "the Union as it was" before the War, in the days of BROOKS and BOB TOOMBS.

A question for the debating societies—Wherein does "Corn (whisky) and Rock (candy)" differ from whisky and sugar?

The original Blackmailer—EDWARD the Black Prince. (Pat'd March 4, 1378.)

Members of a feet aristocracy—St. Louis girls.

PERSONAL.

A case of Big Amy—Miss Amy Huff, of Halifax, N. S., is six feet nine inches in height, and weighs 326 pounds.

Mrs. Anna H. Leonowens will teach Sanscrit at Amherst this summer, and next year return to reside in Europe.

Col. DeLancey Kane's mantle—top-coat that is—is to fall on the shoulders of a wealthy younz New-Yorker. Mr. Emanuel Einstein, who will drive to Pelham and back daily this season.

Gov. Williams, of Indiana, has put away his little blue jeans,—doesn't wear 'em any more. He goes dressed in spotless broadcloth, clothing of the *genus* store. Gone to meet H. G.'s white hat.

Josh Billings, otherwise Mr. Shaw, is six feet high, with the face of a New England farmer, with deep-set gray eyes with great winking capacity at times of jest, a hooked nose, and a mouth of droll expression. The face is indicative of strong common sense, and it is framed in a full head of long, wiry, iron-gray hair.

Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, remarked in a "Personal" paragraph that Senator Conover ought to shoot his hat,—a terrible old white sombrero with a disreputable black band,—adding that the bill for a new hat ought to be sent to the *Post*. Mr. Conover thereupon selected a $5 *soft* hat and sent in the bill, which was paid. The undismayed editor chronicles the fact, and adds: "If anybody can be found in the city who is dealing in new heads we will pay for one dozen for the use of the Senate."

RAILROADS.

The Sufferings of New York Through Discrimination.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce in Relation Thereto.

The Old Row Between the St. Louis & Southeastern and Louisville & Nashville.

THE FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW YORK.

An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York was held last Friday to receive the report of the Committee on Railroad Transportation in regard to the discrimination practiced by the transportation lines against New York. The report is a document prepared with ability, and sets forth very clearly the principal methods in which discrimination is made against the commerce of New York. The New York *Herald* thus comments upon this matter:

The merchants and shippers of New York held a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to receive the report of the Committee appointed by them some time ago to consider the subject of railroad transportation. It is to be regretted that the business-men of New York have not sooner comprehended the fact that the remissness of our own and the activity of other seaport cities have diverted from us a large portion of the business which legitimately belongs to us, and which ought to have helped to enrich our own merchants instead of those of other cities. It is ridiculous to talk of "rivalry" between New York on the one side and such places as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Montreal on the other side. Nevertheless, the growth of New York may be seriously impeded and other Atlantic seaports may be temporarily benefited by an unwise and obstructive policy on the part of our city, and there is no good reason why even this much of the profit of our natural advantages should be thrown away. It does not speak well for the intelligence or the energy of our commercial men that they have remained supine up to this time, and that when they do wake up to the importance of the subject they scarcely seem competent to the task of considering it in the broad and comprehensive manner it demands.

New York is naturally the Atlantic seaport of the United States. We have a harbor accessible in all seasons and safe at all times, unrivaled in its facilities and capable of accommodating the shipping of the world. Our river-fronts give us docks which art could scarcely equal for safety, accommodation, or extent. The city owns these docks, and its evident policy should be to make their conveniences better and their expenses lower than any other docks in the world. Our connections with the West, by which ocean and inland commerce are united, are better than those of any other Atlantic seaport. We have the Erie Canal, the unrivaled highway for the transportation of grain from the West and of heavy merchandise to the West during the season of navigation. We have railroads which are longer from a given point in the West than those running therefrom to Baltimore or Philadelphia, but which, by reason of their easy grades, can be worked cheaper than the rival lines. No possible competition could therefore harm New York if the people of the city were as alive to their interests as are the people of other places. We bear the same relation to the smaller seaports that a wholesale business bears to a retail house. The magnitude of our commerce demands that our dock and terminal facilities should be cheaper and better than theirs, and it is the fault of our short-sighted policy if they are not so.

The railroad companies forming what are called the "pool lines" pretend that they are justified in making discriminating rates of freight against New York, because the trunk lines to Baltimore and other cities from the West are shorter than our own. This is all a sham, invented to cover the schemes or policies of railroad managers, which are always a mystery to the outside world. A man would naturally expect to pay less for a carriage to carry him ten miles on a level, well-paved highway than to carry him five miles up the Catskill Mountains. The New York Central Railroad runs on an almost level grade its whole distance. The Erie does nearly the same, and when her new grade is completed will be worked at as little expense as the Central. The Baltimore and Philadelphia roads are at a great disadvantage in this respect and are worked at a much heavier expense. Besides, New York's large trade entitles her to better rates from the railroads than are accorded to less important customers.

The present movement of the business men will be productive of good if it can be properly directed. It is necessary, however, to take a broad, comprehensive view of our present necessities if we are to secure any material benefit to the commerce of New York. We do not share in the fear that any other city on the continent can become a serious rival to this metropolis, but that does not justify us in sitting idly by and neglecting to improve our natural advantages. There is no reason why we should attempt to interfere with the inevitable laws of trade or strive to wrest from commerce undue privileges for any particular interests. Our position is such that we must perforce grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the whole nation, and if we only display proper enterprise and exercise a broad intelligence in treating the questions that are vital to our commercial interests, we shall have no occasion to look with jealousy on the prosperity of our neighbors or to borrow any trouble about our own supremacy.

THE ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN VS. THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The St. Louis & Southeastern has at last won its injunction suit against the Louisville & Nashville. Word was received in the city yesterday that Judge Ballard of Louisville had granted the injunction asked for by the Southeastern. The text of this decision was not given in the telegraphic announcement, but will be along in a few days. The winning of this suit is a great victory for the Southeastern, and through them the City of St. Louis. The history of the case may be briefly summarized as follows: The Louisville & Nashville is the chief Southern connection of the St. Louis & Southeastern. The two roads had many differences of opinion for several years, and there were mutual recriminations innumerable. Through the instrumentality of the Louisville & Nashville the Southeastern was thrown out of the Green line. The climax of the system of bulldozing adopted by the Louisville & Nashville was reached last spring and summer, when the Louisville & Nashville refused to receive freight from the Southeastern except upon the prepayment of full arbitrary local rates. So far as points reached by the Louisville & Nashville were concerned, this very severe action ruined the Southeastern business. Some time in July or August the Southeastern applied at Nashville for an injunction restraining the Louisville & Nashville from charging them any higher rates than they charged on Northern connections. The case was transferred to Louisville, and came up in October before Judge Bland Ballard of the United States Circuit Court. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was coupled with the Louisville & Nashville in the suit, but the root of all the trouble lay with the latter road. A law of Tennessee of 1852 reads as follows:

"Every railroad company, when required, shall receive on its branches the full loaded freight cars of all other companies, transport them to their destination, and return them without charging for the transportation of the goods, wares, merchandise, and produce therein any greater rate of freight than they charge for similar transportation in their own cars."

The Louisville & Nashville, by charging the Southeastern higher rates than it did the Iron Mountain and other Northern connections, openly violated the above act, and it was chiefly on account of this act that the injunction was sued for and obtained.

The Southeastern has been fighting for a long time, almost single-handed, its very powerful and rich Southern rival, and is at last, by the interference of the United States Courts, about to regain its full rights. Not long since the Southeastern was admitted to the Green Line by a vote of Southern railroads, in which the Louisville & Nashville cast the only nay. The little one at present is away ahead, and the general result is good for St. Louis.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—William Cary, an insane man of this city, recently from Jacksonville, who was about being returned there on account of a return of his mania, took arsenic to-day, and died early this evening. A Coroner's inquest to-night developed the fact that he had threatened suicide rather than be sent back to the asylum.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—A new volcano has been discovered by an officer of the United States flagship Omaha, in Patagonia, and the name of the ship Omaha is proposed for it.

C. G. Scrafford, the first American extradited from Peru under the existing treaty, accused of forging school bonds in Kansas, arrived here under guard en route for New York the 20th inst., but was set at liberty by the Panama Government. The President in a letter to the United States Consul explaining his action says: "Whatever be the degree of C. G. Scrafford's guilt as an alleged forger given up by the Peruvian Government in compliance with an extradition treaty, this man cannot be allowed to remain in prison or under arrest on Colombian territory, or within Colombian waters, since no treaty for the extradition of criminals has been celebrated between our Republic and the North American Union, and such an act would be in violation of the established rules governing such cases under international laws."

NEW YORK CANALS.

Report of the Wells Commission—How the Canals May Be Successful and Self-Supporting.

New York Evening Post, March 1.

We have received the report of the Commission, consisting of David A. Wells, L. J. N. Stark, and William Thurstone, appointed last year to report upon the subject of canal tolls, with special reference to the subject of revenues and the growth of the commerce of the canals. The following is a summary of their recommendations:

The Commissioners find that up to 1865 the State had lost $7,472,922 as a result of engaging in the business of canal construction and management, but that if the State had run the Erie and Champlain Canals as a business investment, unembarrassed by expenditures upon the others, it would have obtained an annual average net profit for each one of the twenty-six years prior to 1872 of $2,148,410. As to the constitutional provision requiring that there shall be paid from the annual surplus of the canals a certain sum for the extinguishment of the canal debt, the report declares that it is "abrogated by natural laws," that is to say, no surplus revenue is ever likely hereafter to be placed at the disposition of the State. "Nothing, in the opinion of your Commission, is more certain than that under no system of tolls adjustment and canal management, suited to the times, can a revenue be expected from the canals that will more than suffice to maintain them in a good workable condition and defray the expenses of their administration." As a result of the analysis of the various elements entering into canal finances, the Commission find that there will be no necessity for any further expenditures on account of extraordinary repairs, and that the principal and interest of any existing debt charged to the canals, as well as the $200,000 per annum which, according to the Constitution, the canals are to pay toward the support of government, must be raised in some other manner than by a draft upon canal revenues.

NEEDED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

The Commission recommends:

"*First*—To make all haste to amend or repeal the provision of the State Constitution which inflexibly limits the amount that can under any circumstances be expended in any one year on the canals. It does not seem probable that this provision could ever have been adopted, if the existing circumstances could have been anticipated at the time of its adoption. So long as it remains in force, the canals are liable to be closed, or at least seriously embarrassed, at any moment during the business season of the year for want of the necessary funds to operate or repair them.

"*Second*—To determine in advance of the opening of the canals for the season of 1878 what amount of revenue, under a system of tolls that will allow of successful competition for the railroads, is reasonably certain to be earned by the canals for the current fiscal year; and then further determine that no efforts shall be spared by those in authority and trust to make such earnings and the year's expenditures fully correspond, trusting to the good fortune that intelligent supervision and foresight always go far to command that nothing extraordinary demanding unusual expenditure will happen.

"Judging from experience, it would seem as if under a system of tolls, no higher than prevailed during the past season, and which in the main were satisfactory to the forwarding interests, a revenue of over eight hundred thousand at least might safely be anticipated from the canal earnings for the year."

EFFECT OF THE LATERAL CANALS.

Of the burden of the lateral canals the report says: "Could the constitutional canals be at once relieved from the further burden of the canals which it is in the power of the Legislature to discontinue, there could be little doubt that the canal revenues of the current year would be sufficient to meet the Auditor's estimates for the year's fiscal requirements; while to continue, at the demand of purely local and sectional interests, and at this crisis to saddle the main canals with the cost of maintaining laterals, which years of costly experience have demonstrated the folly of ever building; which no private interests could afford to take as a gift on condition of keeping in repair; which a period of the prescription of almost nominal rates for their use has abundantly proved, that to the people of the districts they traverse these canals are not of sufficient importance to warrant any considerable using, is in effect to assert the expediency of providing for the little, at the expense, if not paralysis, of an interest that intimately concerns the prosperity of the whole state."

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The report discusses at length the advantages of canals and railroads, and sums up as follows: "It will be rash to assert that the New York canals, by reason of the swifter methods of railway transportation, have outlived their usefulness. So long as the bulk of Eastern-bound freights to the seaboard consists mainly of grain, vegetables, and lumber, and the Western-bound freight is largely made up of coal, machinery, salt, and other bulky commodities, the canal avenue, it would seem, must for many years to come remain a very important and serviceable highway for traffic. The change in recent years in the business that centres at St. Louis, from the water-ways to the rail, has been already pointed out; and yet, at the same time, it is the opinion of those in St. Louis most competent to form a judgment on this subject that, while the bulk of the commerce of that city is now transacted by rail, the railroads, nevertheless, do not prove themselves able to compete with the Mississippi River as a highway for the transportation of heavy and bulky freights, such as grain, hay, ores, tobacco, etc."

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

Of the methods of collecting canal revenues the report says: "Practically there would seem to be but three methods available for collecting revenue for the use of the canals; and, in the order of their simplicity, they may be enumerated as follows:

"*First*—A uniform toll or charge per boat per mile, moving east and west, respectively.

"*Second*—A uniform rate per ton per mile on all products or commodities, moving east and west, respectively.

"*Third*—A system of tolls discriminating moderately in respect to certain products or commodities.

"The first simple method of tolling will, therefore, easily bring (provided the business is transacted) any definite amount of revenue that may be considered requisite or necessary to draw from the canals, with an avoidance of the use of weigh-locks (after the tonnage of the boat has been once ascertained), and all necessity for the employment of inspectors and detailed manifests of the contents of boats, or the several items of their cargoes. The Commission find, however, so strong objection to this simple boat toll as a means of collecting the canal revenue, mainly on the ground that the change is too radical, contrary to all precedents, and as affording an apparent advantage to newly-built boats possessing large capacity, and commanding, by reason of their quality, the highest rates of freight, that they have little expectation that it will find favor or be adopted. Theoretically it is the best plan; and can anything ever be practically wrong that is in truth theoretically right? In point of simplicity, and as placing the canal as near as possible in the position of a turnpike road,—which is its true position,—it would seem to be the best plan, and a brief experience would undoubtedly demonstrate it to be such.

"The adoption of Scheme No. 2 and the proposed rates would constitute a marked reduction of the existing tolls,—approximately to the extent of 10 per centum on Eastern bound freight, and 28 per centum on Western bound freight. But taking into consideration the economy and simplicity of administration which the adoption of this scheme would entail, the Commission feel sanguine that if the business of the canals is dependent on the degree of tolls to be levied for their use, on the manner of assessing the tolls, and on the ability of the canals to compete with the railroads, the proposed uniform and reduced rules will not only yield the revenue as above estimated, but will so augment the traffic that an annual revenue of from $840,000 to $850,000 can be safely relied on.

"Every complication of rates in any system of taxation tends to corruption. Every simplification, on the other hand, is the surest guarantee against corruption and in favor of economy. A simpler system can be easier supervised and controlled; a complex system is difficult to control, and expensive to supervise. For instance, suppose a boat, freighted with commodities weighing 200 tons in the aggregate, to clear from Buffalo for New York, or tide-water. Under a uniform rate of one (1) mill, per ton, per mile, there would be no necessity for any manifests or inspection of cargo, but the boat would simply have to be weighed, and the toll per tonnage assessed. On the other hand, under the present system, which comprises eleven different and discriminating rates on commodities, other than lumber, and nine different rates on lumber, with a free list of twenty-five separate and wholly incongruous articles in addition, no possible complete control and exactness in the assessment and collection of revenue is attainable, and none ought to be expected. If a boat, for example, carries ten tons of gas-pipe, and twenty tons of grease, the temptation is strong to reverse the items in any manifest, because the grease pays three times the toll of gas-pipes. It is the characteristic of every system of taxation in operation in the United States—tariff, internal revenue, State, town, city, and canal—that it creates these temptations, and by arbitrary assessments, or administration, gives rise to a feeling on the part of the taxpayer that he has not been treated with equity; and yet the pulpit, the press, and the people wonder and deplore that the standard of public and private morality is not higher! A good place to begin reform is when opportunity presents; and the opportunity in respect to canal tolls is now presented; and a uniform rate of toll, as proposed, while simplifying the collection of the canal revenues, would at the same time be in itself a certain guarantee of an honest collection of such revenues.

"If, however, in the opinion of the Canal Board and the Legislature no radical change with a view of simplifying the system of levying and collecting tolls on the canals is expedient or desirable; and Schemes Nos. 1 and 2 as above presented are not to be considered, there is no other alternative (if revenue for the use of the canals is to be sought for) but to maintain substantially the present system, with the rates as established in the spring of 1877. But this system, without abandoning the principle of discrimination and exceptions on which it is based, can, in the opinion of the Commission, be greatly improved and simplified by sweeping away the present long and complicated schedule of specific tolls on a large number of specifically enumerated articles, or products, and substituting a reclassification of products and consolidation of existing rates.

SHALL THE CANALS BE FREE?

"On the subject of freeing the canals from all tolls and charges, the Commission, not being unanimous, make no specific recommendations. It is the opinion, however, of at least one member of the Commission, that to advocate the making of the canals entirely free, and to require the expenditures necessary to administer and maintain them to be paid out of the proceeds of general State taxation, is in effect to advocate the speedy abandonment and destruction of the canals.

"There is no evidence that the canals have outlived their usefulness, and are unable, under proper administration and judicious tolling, to successfully compete in respect to the transport of an immense tonnage of staple productions against the railroads. On this point the Commission are unanimous, and believe that there is yet a large possible future of profit and employment for a judicious canal system as a means of transportation."

TYTUS---DICKEY.

A Primary Issue in Cincinnati's Great Scandal Reached—Great Claims of This Affair upon Advanced Gossipers' Attention.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—The first act in the great Tytus-Dickey case came to a conclusion at Hamilton about 1 o'clock this morning, the jury finding John B. Tytus guilty of breach of promise, and assessing damages at $6,000. Interest in the case was so great that crowds of people remained up till after midnight to hear the verdict. The trial occupied just a week. The testimony adduced as to the existence of a marriage-contract was slight, but it was sufficient to satisfy a majority of the public that Tytus was responsible for the child. The next step will be a criminal trial for bastardy, which will come on in about three weeks. The complications growing out of the case multiply, several personal encounters and threats of duels being among the latest. A rumor is afloat to the effect that Tytus' wife, who was a wealthy heiress, will abandon him should the next suit go against him. It is understood that Miss Dickey has had more than one eligible offer of marriage since her troubles began, and that, when she has fully vindicated her character from the assaults which the defense have made upon it, will accept one of them. She is a woman of fine appearance, engaging manners, and, until recently, has been popular in the best circles of society in Middletown and Cincinnati. In addition to the bastardy case, several libel suits and burglary cases growing out of the scandal are still pending.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lake Region, rising barometer, diminishing northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and along the Lower Lakes and Lake Huron, light snows, followed in the Upper Lake Region by a falling barometer and warmer southwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, CHICAGO, March 3—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Pembina	29.96	25	S., fresh		Clear.
Bismarck	29.98	31	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Breckinridge	30.08	24	N.W., fresh		Clear.
Duluth	29.86	26	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Marquette	29.85	24	S.W., brisk	.03	Cloudy.
Kacanaba	29.91	24	S., high		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.91	31	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Yankton	30.24	24	W., light		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.99	33	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.01	35	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Denver	30.07	35	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Omaha	30.16	28	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.16	34	S. W., brisk		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.00	34	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Davenport	29.99	35	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	30	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Alpena	29.64	27	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.81	32	N., brisk		Cloudy.
Chicago	29.84	35	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Detroit	29.87	33	N., brisk	.03	Threat'g.
Toledo	29.87	30	N. W., brisk	.03	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.86	32	N. W., brisk	.08	Lt. snow.

TEMPERANCE AT DWIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 3.—The temperance tidal wave struck this village last Monday, and has steadily increased in strength, until it now threatens to sweep the town. Already nearly five hundred persons have signed the pledge. This includes men, women, and children. Hard and confirmed drinkers, moderate drinkers, and those who have never tasted a drop are joining the Royal Purple Ribbon Movement. If the road were passable so that the people from the country could get into town and take part in the meetings there is no telling where this would end. Saloon-keepers look blue, as this uprising means here no license. We have seven saloons running here now which pay $300 apiece, and the loss of this revenue another year will, of course, have to be made up by a direct corporation tax.

A PITTSBURG RIOT SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—The Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, entered suit Saturday evening against the County of Allegheny for property destroyed during the July riots. The property destroyed consisted of eight palace cars and their furniture, and the amount of damages claimed is $76,804.09. D. T. Watson, Esq., is attorney for the Company. A change of venue to Beaver County will probably be applied for and granted, as in other riot suits against the county.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, the steamers City of Richmond from Liverpool, and Somerset from Bristol.

LONDON, March 3.—The steamship City of Berlin from New York has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—The steamer Peruvian from Baltimore has arrived.

DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A body taken from the river was identified to-day as that of Henry Falk, a merchant of Farmington, Mo. He came to St. Louis in October, purchased a stock of goods, and consulted a physician, after which all trace of him was lost. Foul play is suspected, but the remains were too much decayed to obtain any satisfactory result from an examination.

GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 3.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of Greenback and Workingmen was held at the Court-House last evening. The Toledo platform was read and adopted, and the name of the National party ratified. At the close of the meeting, a large number came forward and signed their names to the platform.

THE GREAT WILL.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Mr. Clinton, counsel for William H. Vanderbilt, says there is absolutely no ground for the rumors that the suit of Cornelius Vanderbilt has been or is about to be settled by the payment of $1,000,000.

REX.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—The number of strangers arriving for the Carnival festivities is unprecedented, and every train arriving to-day is crowded.

SCHENCK'S MINE.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A motion for a new trial in the famous $5,000,000 Emma Mine suit has been denied.

FLOODS.

The Disastrous Inundations in California.

Losses of Property Reckoned at Millions of Dollars.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA FLOOD.

San Francisco Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—It was in my line of duty to make a day trip up the Sacramento River on Wednesday last, and to witness the scenes of that night in Sacramento and to return to this city last night. And while I shall attempt to portray some of those scenes, I wish to declare at the start that no pen can fully describe, no pencil faithfully delineate the terrible events which have transpired in and about Sacramento and along the river during the past week.

In journeying up the stream, although its great height and turbulent course has created more or less damage, here and there, after you leave Benicia, yet the injury and loss sustained does not aggregate anything, comparatively speaking, until you reach Sherman Island. Here the destruction has been almost complete, and a great many people have not only lost all of their stock and implements of farming and of other tire, but they have been driven from their homes, some of them at the dead of night, their houses and cribs have floated away or toppled over in ruin, and themselves wanderers at present in other parts. The situation of Sherman Island on Wednesday beggars description. It is one of the largest islands on the Sacramento River, one of the most populous, the most fertile, and contained a good many desirable farms. In addition to the raising of stock and grain, there are several dairy and potato ranches on this island, and, up to Monday evening last, all the inhabitants were happy and contented, and dreaming of abundant crops and corresponding

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decreasing Business of the Banks ---Review of the Week.

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet—Hogs and Provisions Weak.

Wheat Irregular, with Higher Consols ---Other Breadstuffs Steadier.

FINANCIAL

The clearings of last week show a remarkable decline below the corresponding week of 1877. The figures of 1878 are $19,967,639.98, and of 1877, $32,412,580.61. This is a falling off of over 38 per cent. The returns of 19 cities for week before last exhibit a decrease of business amounting to 20 per cent. The mud blockade continues unabated throughout the West, and is exercising a most unfortunate influence on the business of the whole country. Merchants can with difficulty gather the funds from collections and sales to meet maturing paper, and enterprise generally is at a low level. The regular business of the standard departments of manufacture and trade goes on at a reduced rate. Good paper is scarce, and the discount lines of the banks are decreasing. Rates are 7@10 per cent. The country orders for currency are small, and New York exchange sold throughout the week at shipping rates.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,249,106	$ 319,865
Tuesday	2,569,369	325,961
Wednesday	2,569,340	276,092
Thursday	2,539,119	256,341
Friday	2,620,739	416,152
Saturday	5,119,960	503,742
Total	$19,967,639	$2,100,156
Corresponding week last year	32,412,580	2,925,911

CLEARINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.
The Public.

The banking operations of nineteen cities last week, in comparison with the corresponding week last year, show a decline of more than one-fifth in the amount of business done. It is true that the decline at New York, amounting to more than one-fourth, materially affects the general result, and the transactions here are smaller in part, but not wholly, because of the collapse of speculation. Yet the loss at all other cities of 7.7 per cent and only four of the cities report increased transactions. Moreover, San Francisco owes its large increase for the week to the payment of over $2,000,000 in dividends by Bonanza mines, which paid last year at a different date. Milwaukee owes its increase to the large shipments of wheat, contrasted with unusually slender shipments last year. New Orleans is moving cotton rapidly, but its grain movement has also been much smaller than last year before the completed. The gain at Louisville appears to be due to the steady increase of that city in commercial importance. But the losses at other points are very heavy. The returns for the week ending Feb. 16 at Minneapolis and for the week ending Feb. 23 at the other cities, in comparison with records for the corresponding week last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1877.
New York	$289,487,402	$388,779,279
Boston	34,204,810	37,993,169
Philadelphia	24,112,699	30,407,050
Chicago	14,202,763	16,162,354
San Francisco	11,829,062	8,145,576
Cincinnati	10,087,432	10,555,674
New Orleans	9,796,269	8,709,046
St. Louis	7,892,500	9,935,884
Baltimore	7,110,581	7,916,554
Louisville	4,106,862	3,695,274
Milwaukee	3,791,887	3,241,045
Pittsburg	3,336,610	3,695,410
Providence	3,060,200	3,601,700
Indianapolis	1,023,782	1,098,980
Cleveland	1,012,354	1,274,171
New Haven	601,724	641,000
St. Joseph	241,324	445
Lowell	240,448	240,448
Syracuse	195,076	443,000
Total	$420,547,889	$558,282,512
Sixteen cities	425,509,766	558,282,512
Outside New York	136,022,273	147,533,233

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 101¼@101⅝ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 98⅜@98¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	484¾	486¼
Belgium	5155⁄16	5184
Switzerland	5184	5154
Germany	3774	3794
Holland	394	396
Austria		46
Norway		3774
Sweden		2774
Denmark		2774

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	106¾	106
United States 5-20s of '65	106¼	106¾
United States 5-20s '67	106	106
United States 5-20s of '68	106¼	106¾
United States 10-40s	105¾	104¾
United States 6s of '81, r	106¾	106¾
United States 4½s, ex. int	102	
United States 4s	101¾	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

There were no transactions in city or Cook County bonds. The market in Boston, where the recent scare originated, has become firmer, and Chicago orders sent there remain unfilled. Other securities are quoted:

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	98	
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (North Side)	175	
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Farmers' Insurance Company		118
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	150	
West Division R. R. 7 per cent certs	103¾	104¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Gold opened and closed at 101¾, with sales in the interim at 101¾. Carrying rates 4 to 6 per cent.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 121 in greenbacks; 119 in gold. Silver coin 1 discount.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds quiet and steady.

State bonds quiet. A sale of North Carolina special tax, third-class, was made at 2.

The stock market was dull throughout the day. Pittsburg, Chicago & Alton, and Morris & Essex advanced 1@1¼ per cent as compared with the closing quotations yesterday. In the remainder of the list the fluctuations were only ⅛@½ per cent. The market closed firm.

In the notification to members of the Stock Exchange that Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, had been appointed Receiver of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., it was stated that all stock loans will be paid on presentation of the securities and payment made for such stocks as are presented in the regular course of business. Warren Greenleaf, the surviving member of the firm, is too ill to take charge, and it is believed the Receiver was appointed to transact business for the benefit of the families of the late members.

The annual report of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company shows that the total loss on the year's business is $1,147,332; $605,366 on the fixed charge of the leased lines alone, the other half million on the production of coal.

The transactions aggregated 32,200 shares, of which 3,300 were New York Central, 6,200 Lake Shore, 1,500 Northwesterns, 5,400 St. Paul common, 2,200 preferred, 2,300 Lackawanna, 1,500 Morris & Essex, and 2,500 Western Union.

Money easy at 3@5 per cent, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper. 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $320,000. The Treasury disbursed $1,176,000.

Clearings, 5,500,000.

Sterling firm: long, 4.84; short, 4.86.

The following is the weekly bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2,707,100
Specie, increase	2,112,600
Legal-tenders, decrease	940,100
Deposits, increase	3,098,800
Circulation, increase	71,600
Reserve, decrease	643,000

Banks now hold $13,944,495 in excess of legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	105⅞	New 4½s	101¼
Coupons, '65, new	103⅜	New 4 per cent	101¼
Coupons, '67	105½	10-40s	104
Coupons, '68	106⅜	Coupons	104¼
Coupons, new 5s	108	Currencies	119½

STOCKS.

W. Union Tel	76¾	C., C., C. & I	28¾
Quicksilver	17⅜	New Jersey Central	16
Quicksilver pfd	39	Rock Island	99¼
Pacific Mail	22⅜	St. Paul	38
Mariposa	1⅛	St. Paul pfd	70½
Mariposa pfd	2¼	Wabash	15⅜
Adams Express	100	Ft. Wayne	86½
Wells-Fargo	84¼	Terre Haute	3
American Express	40	Terre Haute pfd	9
United States Ex	51	Chicago & Alton	67½
New York Central	100½	Chicago & Alton pfd	96⅞
Erie	9¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅜
Erie pfd	20	D., L. & W	97
Harlem	141¾	Del., Lack. & W	93¾
Michigan Central	60¾	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Panama	130	B. & O	9¾
Union Pacific	97	Hannibal & St. Jo	10
Lake Shore	61¾	Central Pacific bonds	105⅛
Illinois Central	79⅜	Union Pacific bonds	105⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	88	Land grants	104½
Northwestern	35	U. P. Sinking Fund	92¾
Northwestern pfd	69¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36¾	Virginia, new	82
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Missouri, 6s	103⅝
Virginia 6s, old	33		

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11	Kentucky	3
Belcher	4¾	Mexican	14
Best & Belcher	20¾	Northern Belle	10¼
Bullion	3	Ophir	19
Consolidated Virginia	23	Potosi	54
California	22	Raymond & Ely	3
Chollar	24¾	Silver Hill	6¾
Confidence	5	Savage	15¾
Crown Point	5¾	Segregated Belcher	2¾
Crown Point	5¾	Sierra Nevada	4¾
Exchequer	4	Union Consolidated	6
Gould & Curry	10¾	Yellow Jacket	11
Hale & Norcross	10¾	Eureka Consolidated	4¼
Justis Consolidated	2¼	Grand Prize	12¾
Justice	10¾	Alta	6¾

LONDON, March 2—5 p. m.—Consols for money and account, 94 3-16.

American Securities—'65s, 102⅜; '67s, 106¼; 10-40s 104⅝; new 5s, 103⅝; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 22¾; Illinois Central, 75; Pennsylvania Central, 28¾.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes, 109f 55c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 10.12½	$ 10.07½
Lard	7.20	7.15
Shoulders, boxed	5.55	5.50
Short ribs, boxed	5.25	5.20
Whisky	1.03	1.04
Wheat	1.10¾	1.10¾
Corn	43¾	43
Oats	24¼	24¼
Rye	55	55
Barley	46	46
Live hogs	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Cattle	2 @5	2 @5
Gold	102.00	101.62½
Consols	95 1-16	95 1-16
Sterling exchange	480	484¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	12,753	8,746	9,541	4,685
Wheat, bu	67,288	10,947	47,969	6,089
Corn, bu	163,044	103,949	104,485	62,503
Oats, bu	43,658	28,062	36,461	23,196
Rye, bu	3,880	1,240		888
Barley, bu	28,527	11,281	12,638	20,614
Grass seed, lbs	250,868	321,028	322,422	166,738
Flax seed, lbs	47,250	48,000	116,542	23,000
B. corn, bs		37,100	6,620	10,670
C. meats, lbs	287,950	427,100	2,541,470	2,504,010
Beef tcs			181	
Beef, brls			3	
Pork, brls	552		1,825	1,398
Lard, lbs	133,900	168,620	1,433,940	261,700
Tallow, lbs	53,072	46,972		41,600
Butter, lbs	113,843	92,340	76,515	83,040
Dre'd hogs, No	749	2,394	189	343
Live hogs, No	19,887	12,160	3,168	2,402
Cattle, No	2,217	2,427	4,993	4,503
Sheep, No	1,273	644	555	2,049
Hides, lbs	95,847	207,480	76,903	259,339
Highwin's, brls			50	105
Wool, lbs	44,000	132,794	42,880	184,493
Potatoes, bu	1,220	3,258	500	792
Coal, tons	4,190	2,566	270	525
Hay, tons	155	90	10	20
Lumber, m. ft	310	200	1,192	1,800
Shingles, m	160	560	85	950
Salt, brls			1,404	1,597
Poultry, lbs	45,873	17,501	44,870	70,350
Eggs, pkgs	442	796	189	843
Cheese, bxs	969	345	3,776	1,039
Grapes, pkgs	140	2,062		1,750
Beans, bu	53	892	15	105

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,442 bu wheat, 772 bu corn, 2,129 bu oats, 1,793 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 5 cars No. 1 hard wheat. 2 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 32 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (59 wheat); 3 cars high-mixed corn, 39 cars new do, 56 cars new mixed, 13 cars No. 2 corn, 200 cars rejected, 23 cars no grade (334 corn); 17 cars white oats, 15 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected (38 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 5 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars extra No. 3 do, 12 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (23 barley). Total, 461 cars, or 188,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,033 bu wheat, 297,390 bu corn, 1,141 bu oats, 3,820 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Receipts—	March 2.	Feb. 23.	March 3.
	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	84,006	70,777	41,297
Wheat, bu	900,956	884,834	85,759
Corn, bu	301,264	458,053	697,022
Oats, bu	213,715	240,659	191,833
Rye, bu	11,311	15,272	17,180
Barley, bu	64,491	74,748	71,000
Dressed hogs, No	8,993	6,983	13,917
Live hogs, No	121,007	153,500	58,923
Cattle, No	21,671	19,365	38,843
Shipments			
Flour, brls	82,467	83,186	29,160
Wheat, bu	501,998	460,295	657,698
Corn, bu	582,385	838,872	374,593
Oats, bu	221,462	150,997	111,424
Rye, bu	2,541	3,502	445
Barley, bu	68,730	58,835	48,988
Dressed hogs, No	1,286	2,078	4,570
Live hogs, No	24,250	24,370	14,291
Cattle, No	16,356	13,399	17,294

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	March 2.	Feb. 23.	March 3.
	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	45,435	50,445	6,139
Wheat, bu	855,640	870,174	147,690
Corn, bu	256,390	375,274	473,510

The leading produce markets were quiet Saturday and irregular, with a good deal of nervousness. Provisions were rather heavy, the undertone being weak, but sellers held off to some extent in the absence of demand. Breadstuffs exhibited little change, but wheat and corn were somewhat firmer than the previous afternoon, though consols were quoted two points higher, with dullness in breadstuffs in New York. The weather here was warm, and turned to rain in the afternoon, threatening to interfere once more with farmers' deliveries. Advices from the country noted fair roads to the northwest of us, with about the smallest stocks of wheat in Mississippi River towns ever known at this time of the year since Minnesota began to export wheat. The proportion of lower grades in the receipts of corn at this point excited much comment, and some receivers claimed that a good deal of that graded as rejected ought really to be inspected as No. 2.

In the dry-goods market only moderate activity was apparent, but as many orders are being distributed as in past seasons at a corresponding period and jobbers are not disposed to complain. Prices show steady firmness. Groceries met with a fair inquiry and were steadily held at previous quotations. No price changes were developed in the dried-fruit market. There was a fair general demand and a well-sustained set of prices. Fish were unchanged, there being a fair demand and a fairly steady market at the prices current earlier in the week. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. There were no new developments in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils remained quiet and steady.

The demand for lumber is improving, and the market is gaining strength daily. The shortage in the stock in the Lake Michigan section naturally causes a feeling of firmness among dealers, but no advance in prices is likely to occur soon, and it is not expected that the smaller production will have any material effect on the general market in the first few months of the coming season. In the Mississippi the stock of old and new logs together will be as great as in years previous to last, in which case river merchants will doubtless regain much of the trade of the States to the West that they could not supply in 1877. The wool and broom-corn markets were quiet. Seeds were in request, but trade was hindered by the light offerings and consequent firmness of those dealers who had anything to sell. The hay market was rather quiet and firm. Poultry was easy under fair offerings, with a limited demand. Eggs were easier.

Rail freights were quoted as in good demand on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through freights to Europe were quoted a shade firmer than on Friday, when they were (in specie) 47c per 100 lbs of grain by steam to Liverpool, 47½c for do by sail to Cork for orders, and 56@58c per 100 lbs of provisions to Liverpool, according to the ocean line.

SHIPPING VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, give the following:

Cash wheat at $1.11 for fresh receipts, with through freights 9d 6d Cork for orders, would cost 48s 3d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation today 48s, or 1½c to the disfavor of shipments.

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the different kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 102 the currency selling value of these goods in Chicago is about $216,000.

Class of goods.	Foreign value.	U. S. Customs duties.
Earthenware	$ 1,021	$ 772.65
Dry goods	100,211	53,232.52
Eyes, fancy goods, etc		1.75
Musical merchandise	1,433	464.05
Indigo	214	
Millinery goods	41	25.10
Medicinal preparations	41	16.40
Millinery goods	3,416	1,600.68
Artificial flowers	2,113	912.64
Scissors	318	122.43
Dates	249	101.55
Books	473	2.50
Artists' materials	40	25
Chamots skins	249	49.80
Wines, beer, and porter	539	200.63
Still wine	117	45.20
Leaf tobacco	672	527.45
Maple sugar	107	54.54
Cigars	1,153.14	1,153.14
Shells	256	49.60
Silks	977.70	342.19
Cosmetics	7	3.50
Pomatum	63	25.20
Caustic soda	943	146.18
Tin plate	2,818	743.60
Gilt	37	98.06
Optical goods	306	146.25
Brandy	44	49.06
Caustic soda	243	911.88
Caustic potash	109	33.39
Chlorate potash	440	67.20
Toilet soap	19	13.75
Total	$121,339	$62,771.98

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and weak. The offerings were larger than on Friday, in pork and lard, and there was very little demand from outside, while local shorts were disposed to take hold sparingly. Hogs were in fair supply and quoted weak, while New York was easier on product, with an unchanged Liverpool. The reported shipments of lard were large, and of meats fair.

MESS PORK—Was rather quiet, and declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, but closed only 5@7½c lower than the preceding evening. Sales were reported of 230 brls seller March at $10.10; 12,000 brls seller April at $10.17½@10.52½; and 6,000 brls seller May at $10.32½@10.45. Total, 21,250 brls. The market closed steadier at $10.05@10.15 for spot; $10.05@10.10 seller March; $10.22½@10.25 seller April; and 10.42½ seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at $9.00@10.00; and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Was moderately active, and declined 7½c per 100 lbs, with a fair inquiry for spot at the reduced figures. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs spot at $7.15 @7.17½; 750 tcs seller March at $7.15@7.20; 6,750 tcs seller April at $7.20@7.22½; 6,250 tcs seller May at $7.30@7.40; and 1,000 tcs seller June at $7.40@7.50. Total, 16,500 tcs. The market closed 5c@7½c lower for spot or seller March; $7.00@7.22½ seller April; and $7.00@7.32½ seller May.

MEATS—Were dull and 10@15c per 100 lbs lower, with not much offering at the decline, as most holders appeared unwilling to accept the reduction. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs short ribs at $5.40 seller June, and $5.00 for July; 500 boxes long and short clears at 5¼c, and 25,000 lbs shoulders at $5.35. The following table shows the closing prices per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.37½	$5.10½	$5.12½	$5.25
Boxed	3.50	5.20	5.25	5.37½
March, boxed	3.50	5.20	5.25	5.37½
April, boxed	3.60	5.30	5.37½	5.50
May, boxed	3.70	5.42½	5.50	5.62½

Long clears quoted at $5.00 loose, and $5.12½ boxed; Cumberlands, 7½@6c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@8c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 6½@6¾c for 16 and 15 lb averages; green hams, 5¾@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 6@6¼c for short ribs, 6¼@6¾c for short clears, 8@8½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet and at 4@4½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were dull and quiet at $9.00 @10.00 for mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.00@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7¾c for city, and 7@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and steady, the trading being confined to local dealers. There was a little inquiry for shipment, but buyers were not content to pay the prices asked. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters, partly at $4.62½; 815 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00 @5.55; 220 brls spring superfines at $2.80@3.25; and 125 brls rye flour, partly at $3.25. Total, 1,345 brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.50@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $5.50@6.00; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; patent springs, $6.50@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.25; buckwheat, $3.00@3.50.

WHEAT—Was more active, and a shade easier. Sales were 40 tons at $13.25 per ton on track, and free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $13.25 per ton on track, and 10 tons at $14.00 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at about $13.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet, often dull, and steadier, with more firmness, closing ¼c higher for April, and ⅝c higher for March, than the previous afternoon, though 46@50c lower than at 1 o'clock Friday. Liverpool was steady and quiet, consols quoted ⅛ higher, and New York was dull and lower to sell, while there were few orders here except some for shipment. Our receipts were small, only 59 car-loads being inspected into store. There was a good inquiry for shippers, but they were unwilling to pay more than ¼c premium over regular, though spot wheat was scarce. There was a moderately good local demand this month, with some fears of a squeeze, owing to the fact of much smaller supplies than had been calculated on by most of those who sold short. March, however, prices were somewhat irregular in consequence, the premium over April varying from ¼c early to ⅝c at 2 o'clock, and receding to ¼@⅝c later. There was not much inquiry for next month, in the absence of which it was sustained by sympathy with the nearer delivery. Seller April opened at $1.09@1.09⅝, sold at $1.09⅝, advanced to $1.10⅛, fell back to $1.09⅝, and closed at $1.10. Seller May was quiet at 1¼c over April. Seller March, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.09@1.11¾, closing at $1.10⅝. Old-crowd receipts were light, and offerings small at $1.10⅝. It nominally at about the same figure. Spot sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11; 37,500 bu No. 2 do at $1.10@ 1.11¾; 30,000 bu No. 3 in Central Elevator at $1.03; 3,400 bu do elsewhere at $1.05; 1,000 bu rejected at 90½c; 1,400 bu by sample at 80@84c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 85@91c, of the above, 47,800 bu on board. Total, 47,800 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 1,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota (private information) at $1.16; and 4,200 bu by sample at $1.12@1.20, chiefly on track. Total, 5,400 bu.

In the afternoon wheat was excited by the receipt of war rumors, and advanced to $1.10¾ for April, closing at $1.10⅝.

CORN—Was quiet, and irregularly easier. The market for futures averaged about the same as the latest figures of Friday, but fresh receipts of No. 2 were relatively weak, and rejected were fully 10 per cent, including sample lots. Liverpool was reported a shade dearer, but New York was dull, and our receipts were large, 334 cars being delivered early track, of which 200 were graded or rejected. The offerings of spot lots were therefore larger, while the market tended to dullness, in sympathy with wheat. There was very little doing in futures, except for May delivery, which opened at 43⅜@43⅝c, advanced to 43¾c, and fell back to 43⅜c at the close. Seller April sold at 43¾@43⅞c, closing at 43¾@43¾c, and seller the month, or regular No. 2, was quoted at 43¾@43¾c, closing at 43c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 are being sold freely track, but the demand for being very little is preferred to regular. Rejected free on board cars sold chiefly at 37c; and new mixed and low high-mixed chiefly at 39@40c. There was very little sold at 34½@35¼c, and rejected do at 35½@36c. Spot sales were reported of 20,400 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 43¾@44c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 14,600 bu shelled by sample, at 25@37¾c on track; and 71,200 bu do at 35¼@41¾c free on board cars. Total, 115,400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and steady. The receipts and shipments were fair, and the weekly statement shows no increase in the stock. The sample tables have furnished nearly all the oats shipped the past week. The trade in futures Saturday was small, and mostly in May, with some changing of trades from March to April at a premium of ¼c. Fresh 2 cars were available at 34½@25c, and regular at 24¼c. Seller May sold at 27¾@27⅝c, and closed at 27¼c. Seller June sold at 24½@24⅝c. Regular No. 2 and rye were in fair demand for shipment, and nearly all the receipts were sold on track. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu No. 2 at 25@25c; 10,800 bu by sample at 25@31c on track; and 10,400 bu do at 25½@29c free on board. Total, 27,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. A few cars of fresh No. 2 and samples were taken by local buyers. Futures were nominal at 53c for March and 56c for April. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 57c on track. Total, 1,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged, the lower grades closing rather weak, the demand having fallen off. The receipts were moderate. Futures were very quiet at 46c for March, 46¾c for April, and 47¼c for May. Regular No. 2 sold at 46c, and fresh in Fulton at 46@47c. Extra No. 3 brought 38@39c, according to date of receipts, and feed and No. 3 sold at 37c. Samples were in moderate supply, and sales ruled steady, as follows: 1,000 bu No. 2 at 40@46½c; 1,200 bu extra No. 3 at 38@39c; 2,800 bu No. 3 and feed at 37c; 4,000 bu by sample at 39@37½c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 39¼c free on board. Total, 10,400 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $1.96@2.08.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady: Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@6½c; green brush, not hurl enough to work, 4@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk braid, 5@6c; red and inferior brush, 4½@4½c; crooked, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—The market remains without marked new features. For roll butter there was but little call, and prices continue weak and unsettled. Choice and fancy packed continue scarce, and in some moments are firm, though the tendency of prices is strongly downward. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy creamery, 32@37c; good to choice grades, 24@30c; medium, 15@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c; roll, 12@18c.

PACKING—Prices remain as before and are steady and firm. There was a fair demand at the range of prices, as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 20½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20½c; Hamilton, 19½c; Indiana, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@26c.

CHEESE—No change was apparent in the cheese market. There was a moderate movement at the annexed range of prices: Full cream, 13@13½c; part skim, 12½@12¾c; full skim, 10@10½c; low grade, 7@8c.

COAL—Met with a hand-to-mouth demand at previous quotations. The continued warm weather and the belief that lower prices will soon prevail limit the demand to such quantities as are needed for immediate consumption. We quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Pleasant, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.00; Cumberland, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $4.50@5.00; Tuscarora, $4.75; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were dull at 85@90c, and hard cherries sold at $1.20.

DRESSED HOGS—Were slow and lower. A few fresh lots were taken early for shipment at $4.20@4.25, and sold here at $4.30@4.35; 1,000 were bought by P. Armour at $4.10@4.12½. The offerings were small. Sales were reported of 162 head and 2 cars at $4.10@4.25.

EGGS—Were steady and easier at 10@11c.

FISH—The fresh market was reported as moderately active and steady. Excepting mackerel, prices are much lower than a year ago. Trade is fairly and comparatively light, holders are confident of maintaining present prices. We quote: Whitefish, 6@7c per lb; trout, $4.25@4.40; family whitefish, $2.50@ 2.60; trout, $3.20@3.40; mackerel, extra, per ½ brl, $9.00@11.00; No. 1 shore, $9.50@10.00; select mess, per ½-brl, $15.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.00; No. 2 bay, $7.50@7.75; large family do, new, per brl, $9.00; No. 1 shore, $15, to $20 $1.00; No. 1 bay, $13, $1.50@1.60; do, medium, $1.30 @1.40; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; George's codfish, extra, $5.25@5.50; bank do, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, $7.00; do, round, bris, $6.00; do, kegs, $3.50; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, per box, 20@25c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was fair, orders from the city and country trade being liberal. A steady set of prices was noted. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, new layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 8½@9c; do new, 9½@11c; French do, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $1.80@2.85; loose, Muscatel, $1.95@2.05; Valencia, 7½@7¾c; Zante currants, 5½@7c; citron, 17@18c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan new, 7@ 7¼c; do old, 6½@6¾c; Southern, new, 4½@5¼c; Southern sliced, 7@7½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 8@9c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 9½@10½c; raspberries, 32@34c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 2@3 21c; French do, 13@14c; paper shells, $1.80@2.85; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@8c; Silver pecans, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 5½@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair retail demand at the following prices. Oranges and the domestic fruit are firm, the offerings being light: Apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5.50; cranberries, cultivated, per brl, $7.00@9.50; wild and cultivated do, $5.00@5.50; do boxes, $2.25@2.50; lemons, $4.50@5.00; per box; Valencia oranges, $7.50@8.00; do extra, $9.00@11.00 per case; per box oranges, $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was in much the same position as on the preceding days of the week. There was a fair general demand and a pretty steady set of prices, none of the articles in the list showing any quotable change in values. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6½@7¾c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25@28½; Java No. 2, 22@ 23c; choice to fancy Rio, 20@20½c; good to prime, 19@20c; common to fair, 17½@18½c; roasting, 16@16½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10½@10¾c; crushed, 10½@ 10¾c; granulated, 10c; A powdered, 9¾@9⅞c; A standard, 9½@9¾c; do No. 2, 9½@9¾c; extra C, 9@9½c; No. 1, 8½@8¾c; C No. 2, 8¼@8½c; yellow, 7¾@8c; off grades, common, 6¾@7¾c; good, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 7¾@7¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 46@48c; California silver drips, 36@38c; good maple, new drips, 39@ 40c; extra do, 43@46c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do, prime, 44@46c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common Sugar-House, 23@26c; black strap, 31@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19½c; cloves, 42@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 19½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95c@$1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—Pure Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 5½@5¾c; Blue Lily, 6½c; White Lily, 5½@5¾c; White Rose, 6¼ @6¾c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½@5¾c.

HAY—Was in request and firm. The receipts were again small: No. 1 timothy, $9 00@9.50; wild, baled, $9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $8.00; No. 1 prairie, $7.00 @7.25; slough, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were steady and in fair local request. Grubby and otherwise damaged stock is beginning to appear, and the usual discount for this class of hides is given. We quote: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; city buffs, 6½c; city bulls, 5½c; damaged, 5½c; green hides, 5½c; part cured, 5½@6c; green salted kip, 7½c; green calf, 12c; flint, prime, 17c; kip, calf, and dry hides, 14@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool

THE OLD WORLD.

Gleanings of an Elder Woman Therein.

Paris---Association of Teachers---MM. Desmoulins, Richer, and Passy ---George Sand.

The Woman Question in France---Lecture by Our Correspondent on "The Woman Question in America."

The Orthodox Protestant Clergy, the Deaconesses of the Rue de Reuilly, and the Rev. M. Dide.

If I have anything more to tell about Paris, it must be about the earnest men and women whom I found, scattered like pearls, in the seething life of the great city. First among these, let me speak of a small association of teachers, who hold a morning meeting on every alternate Sunday throughout the winter-season. A knot of twenty people, men and women, all interested in

THE SECULAR SCHOOLS,

meeting to devise measures for the benefit of their schools, and especially to consult upon the class-books which should replace those used in the larger and more flourishing public schools, which remain in the hands of the Catholic clergy. Of all the difficulties which the Second Empire brought to France, none is greater than this,—the complete absorption of the office of instruction by these able and subtle men, who can never educate a nation of free-men. France would be free, but never will be until her public education shall be purely secular in its character. America would remain free, but will not if her system of education shall be crossed and divided by the divisions of sects. The distinctions to be made between the genuine spirit of reverence which Education should possess, and the adoption of dogmas which commend themselves only to certain classes of minds, are too fine, and need too much composure of judgment, for the French to be able to make them to-day. So the opposition of the two parties is

FLAT AND ABSOLUTE:

Religion—that is to say, the domination of the Catholic clergy—on the one hand, and "anything but Religion, anything but that domination," on the other. It avails little to suggest to one set of combatants, that Religion is not the domination of the hated priesthood; and to the other, that the absence of this domination is not necessarily Irreligion. The French of to-day have made up their minds to fight it out upon this line. A third party, coming in, remembers the immense part which religious convictions play in the drama of human life,—the great and grand necessity which urges the human mind to those thoughts, and efforts at thought, which crystallize around the idea of God. It says: "Keep sectarian dogma out of your schools, but provide for your people abundant sources of instruction in the simple and pregnant truths which form the basis of Religion true and absolute."

But to return to the record of the things seen. I found the little knot of friends assembled in an upper parlor, and at an early hour. Their time of meeting was half-past 9; and, the lady-President having taken the Chair, the business of reporting and of discussion went on in the usual form. A prose anthology for the use of the secular schools was the work actually in hand,—several of the persons present having combined to make the necessary selections from well-known authors. But presently some one announced that two American ladies, much interested in educational matters, were present. The consideration of the anthology was dropped for the time, and the foreign guests were invited to give all possible information concerning

THE SCHOOL-SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

I might as well state here that my companion on this occasion was Mrs. Edna D. Chaney, a lady eminently qualified to speak upon all matters of culture. It would be difficult to exaggerate the interest with which all that both of us could tell was received. The meeting, which usually adjourns at 11 o'clock, was adjourned with difficulty an hour later; and we were urged to accept the next occasion, a fortnight later, with some statements concerning the education of women in America. The second meeting was as cordial and earnest as the first. A vote of thanks to the American friends was proposed and carried, and plans were devised for a friendly correspondence in the future.

Now, the somebody who had told the secret of our presence, with kind encomiums, was

M. DESMOULINS,

editor of a Parisian journal called *Le Bien Public*,—"The Good of the Public." This gentleman was an official visitor to our Centennial Exhibition. He was also a delegate to the Peace-Meeting held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1876, under the Presidency of Mr. Alfred H. Love, of that city. I think that I have already spoken of him as an interested member of the Geneva Congress, and I mention him again only to speak of his amiable and excellent qualities. He was one of the exiles of the Coup d'Etat; and a residence of a year or two in England has given him a very adequate command of our dear mother-tongue. His wife is the daughter of Pierre Le Roux, the friend and instructor without whom, it is said,

GEORGE SAND

would not have written her most important work, "Consuelo." I had been very desirous of finding in France some one who had known this "large-brained woman" well enough to tell me something of her. Such a person I found in M. Desmoulins, who has seen her at home in the Nohant of which she has so much to say in her autobiography. He describes her as rather short in stature, with a striking physiognomy, as very simple and amiable in her manners, and very laborious in her habits. She was as constant in her friendship as she was inconstant in love. Her views of the relations of sex had been much affected by the circumstances of her parentage and education, and by the skepticism which is the natural reaction from Catholicism, and which in her stifled or misled a nature capable of religious insight and inspiration. "It was good to be her friend," said M. Desmoulins, "for you could rely upon her friendship." This testimony, from so reliable a person, was worth having.

Among the good people of Paris, I must mention

M. LEON RICHER,

editor of the journal, *L'Avenir des Femmes*, "The Future of Woman." I have spoken in a former letter of M. Richer's valuable contribution to the labors of the Congress of Geneva. But I will now add a word to indicate the personal qualities of the man,—so calm-taking, so refined, so earnest and conscientious. His journal, which should indeed be called a monthly, is a solitary advanced-post of progressive doctrine, astonishing at once for the courage and clearness of its views, and for the good taste and temper with which these views are presented to the public. The sweet, mild countenance of M. Richer shows that he has had much to endure in the prosecution of a work so little in sympathy with the current of popular feeling in the community of which he forms a part. He does not vindicate the extension of suffrage to women, because he, in common with all Liberals in France, believes that the vote of the women of France would hopelessly rivet the yoke of clerical despotism around the neck of the nation. This belief, wherever it prevails, forms a sort of vicious circle in favor of all despotisms that exist. The women, not receiving the development given by independent action and free thought, remain the easy instruments of those who seek personal dominion at the expense of the liberties of others. Here is a Gordian knot of doubt and difficulty, which some brave sword should sever,—best, that sword which pierced through Mary's heart when she learned that her son must become a bleeding sacrifice offered for human freedom.

I have already spoken of

M. FREDERIC PASSY,

Member of the Institute, in terms of high esteem. Let me only say here that I heard from him a lecture on popular culture, delivered as the opening of a Workingmen's course of lectures; and that the intelligence of the audience, and the clearness and precision of the lecturer, made me almost dream that I was at home, listening to one of the best of our popular exercises in this kind, and surrounded by clear minds seeking further illumination.

I will here mention that an opportunity was afforded me, through the kindness of friends, of addressing a Parisian audience of some 600 people upon

"THE WOMAN QUESTION IN AMERICA."

I spoke in French, reviewing briefly the origin of American society, the Puritan and Quaker women, the Anti-Slavery Crusades, in which certain women bore so creditable and important a part, and passing from thence to the Woman-Suffrage work, to the efforts which have opened university-education to women, to the Women's Clubs in America, the Woman's Congress, and the entrance of women into the three learned professions. Although I spoke of things new and strange to my auditors, particularly when I described the Clubs, and dared to praise the woman-ministry,—I was heard throughout with the most encouraging attention; and my performance, such as it was, received a vote of thanks, which was moved by M. Passy, with an unanimous response. I ask pardon for this personal digression, on the ground that its interest is more than personal. The dear friends and fellow-laborers whose efforts were narrated by me will be glad to hear that the standard of our common hope and belief was unfurled for a moment in this great Capital, even if by a hand less steady and practiced than their own.

I must not close this mention of good men and women in Paris without speaking of the orthodox Protestant clergy here, who have congregations, and who labor, I should judge very earnestly, to redeem the great wastes of Irreligion. Their theology is mostly of the old Calvinistic type, and their talk is more frequently interspersed with Scripture-texts than is the fashion of the day with us. Holding to the same theology, but showing it in its gentler aspect, are

THE DEACONESSES OF THE RUE DE REUILLY,

in the historic Faubourg St. Antoine. Their establishment includes a Reformatory for vicious girls, a school for small children, and a small hospital or refuge for infirm old women. It is situated at a distance from the part of Paris in which strangers mostly reside, but a long omnibus-ride is well repaid by an hour in their charming companionship. At the head of the establishment is a Dutch lady, of good family, who is at once gracious, earnest, and delightful. She is assisted by Mlle. Sarah Monod, the daughter of a distinguished Waldensian pastor. I cannot remember the number of the Deaconesses, though I saw them assembled at dinner, I myself being a guest at their table. Perhaps my readers will like to hear that the repast was plain, but excellent,—French soup, a French ragout, and French wine being good enough for a King, any day. Grace was naturally said before meat, and thanks were briefly given after it. The faces around the table exhibited a pleasant combination of cheerfulness and gravity. After dinner, we met the subjects of the Reformatory in the chapel, for evening prayers. These girls receive some school-instruction, and are also employed in sewing and laundry-work. The establishment is really the Woman's Penitentiary of the region, and all offenders under a certain age are sent here. A refuge for older women in the same neighborhood is under the care of Mlle. Appia, an Italian Waldensian, and a person of uncommon character and merit. The Deaconesses take no vows, and may marry without incurring censure.

Representing very different opinions, but the same religious spirit, I may mention a liberal clergyman,

THE REV. M. DIDE,

who has a congregation in Paris. M. Dide is considered the successor of Athanare Coquerel. I had the pleasure of hearing him preach, and had also a conversation with him, in the course of which he mentioned to me the names of several clergymen who unite with him to form a syndicate of that ethical and intrinsic Christianity which in our country is mostly represented within the Unitarian denomination. One of these, M. Fontanis, is said to be very eloquent.

I will close this letter by saying that, if Paris sometimes appears to be a sort of Sodom and Gomorrah, it is consoling to think that there lurk, under the superficial crust of its thoughtlessness and wickedness, such elements of redemption as I have here very imperfectly brought to view. Not ten righteous men, but many; and not men alone, but earnest, sweet-souled women,—watching, waiting, and working to bring in the better thoughts of the better time.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

A JEWISH GIRL BAPTIZED.

Miss Lucy Sherek, of Williamsburg, Takes Ruth for a Christian Name.

New York World, March 1.

Miss Lucy Sherek, an account of whose conversion from Judaism to Christianity about a month ago was published in the *World*, was formally received into the Church on Wednesday evening and the rite of baptism was celebrated. The services were conducted in Appleton Mission, Williamsburg. The Rev. Dr. Jeffery, of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, officiated. The manager of the society determined to have the services conducted quietly, and the members were enjoined to 'maintain a strict secresy respecting the preparations. When the doors were thrown open a crowd nevertheless pressed through and quickly filled the audience-room. The seating capacity of the hall is for 400 persons; there were not less than 500 there. A few moments before the hour of service Dr. Jeffrey passed from a rear room to the small platform. As he took a seat near the desk, four men and Miss Sherek, all attired in baptismal robes and accompanied by an attendant, entered from a door directly behind the standing, and were seated on a bench facing the desk. Miss Sherek wore the customary baptismal dress of black alpaca, to which a neat linen collar and cuffs turned back over the sleeves had been temporarily attached. A white rose was fastened to the folds of the dress on her bosom.

Dr. Jeffery delivered a sermon in which he dwelt at length upon the significance of the ceremony about to be performed, especially under such unusual circumstances. After the sermon he beckoned to Miss Sherek and descended into the baptistry. As Miss Sherek stepped forward, the audience rose in a body, and as she descended into the baptistry, and thus disappeared beneath the level of the floor, the chairs and benches were crowded with people who came up upon them and endeavoring to look over into the water. When silence was again restored, Dr. Jeffery said:

"Dost thou believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?"

"I do," replied Miss Sherek, in loud, clear tones.

"Then I baptize thee, Lucy, as Ruth Sherek, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—(dipping her)—Amen."

As she emerged from the water there was a commotion little short of applause, and Miss Sherek grew slightly pale. But the sight of her attendant, Miss Emma Holmes, reassured her, and she walked to the dressing-rooms unassisted.

Miss Sherek's parents are Jews, although they have never evinced any special devotion to their creed, nor have they attended Jewish services, excepting on special occasions, for many years. About three years ago they lived at South Eleventh and Second streets, in a house with a family named Holmes. There are two daughters with whom Miss Lucy became intimate, and after a few months' acquaintance she accompanied them occasionally to Appleton Mission, of which they were members. A year and a half ago Mr. Sherek moved with his family to 125 Ninth street. Miss Lucy's intimacy with the Holmes family was not disturbed by the separation, and she continued to accompany them to church, and soon became a regular attendant. Her mother frequently remonstrated with her, but to little purpose. Then, according to the girl's account, she was subjected to cruel treatment and compelled to do servile work on Sundays. In January she called upon William F. Jordan, Superintendent of the Mission, and after relating her grievances expressed a wish to embrace Christianity. Mr. Jordan advised her to deliberate further, and when she had finally determined upon her course to tell her parents candidly what her convictions were.

On the night of the 8th of February she hastily packed a portion of her clothing and quit her home, leaving a note explaining the reasons for her conduct. The night was cold and stormy, but covering the bundle of clothes with a shawl she hurried through the streets to Mr. Jordan's house. She said that she had left home and friends for the sake of religion and implored his protection. She remained at his house from Friday night until Monday morning. On Saturday her brother called at Mr. Jordan's office to inquire her whereabouts. Mr. Jordan told him that he was not desirous of concealing her, but that since she was of age and appeared to be determined not to go home unless she should be permitted to worship according to her convictions, he did not feel at liberty to disclose here whereabouts.

On the following day (Sunday) she was visited by Mrs. Abramson, a converted Jewess of this city, who had been informed of her whereabouts by a Brooklyn missionary. A prayer-meeting was held in the parlors that evening, and Miss Sherek made a formal profession of the Christian religion. Her family has refused to see her since, though at one time they sought to enforce her return as being under age. She says she is 19. A week or ten days ago, while returning on a ferry-boat from New York, she met her brother, who, when the boat landed, called upon an officer to arrest her, charging that she was not of age and had run away from home. The officer refused to interfere.

The Rev. I. Schwab, Rabbi of the Synagogue Beth Elohim, Williamsburg, said last night that while at the house of a friend a few days ago he met Mr. Sherek, who informed him of Lucy's disappearance and of his subsequent attempts to bring about her return. "I had heard something of the case," said Mr. Schwab, "and knew that another daughter had left home and married a Catholic, a few years ago. But I had never seen any of Mr. Sherek's family, because they do not attend the synagogue. So I said to him frankly, 'I am afraid, my friend, that you are at fault for this. If your child had been properly trained she would not have left you; but since neither you nor your wife ever attend our meetings, you have no right to blame the child for growing up with loose ideas of religion. I should advise you to go to a lawyer, ascertain whether you can recover the child, and act accordingly. If the law directs that you cannot, I think it is a very inhuman law.' That was all I could do for the man. Personally, I think it is an outrage that such a piece of robbery should be permitted, for I consider it nothing less than abduction and robbery to persuade a child to leave its parents and to conceal it, as was done in this case. I have converted four Christians to Judaism but in each case first sought permission of their parents."

GEN. SHERMAN.

What He Thinks of the Banning Army Bill.

The Washington *Post* prints the results of an interview with Gen. Sherman on the Army bill introduced by Congressman Banning, from the House Military Committee. We quote:

"What is your opinion of the Banning bill for the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the army?"

"I regard it as a measure for the disorganization of the army, and I also think that it comes with very bad grace from Gen. Banning. On July 24, 1876, Congress created a Commission consisting of two Senators, two Representatives, and two army officers, with the Secretary of War as a member ex-officio. This Committee was created for the purpose of examining the whole subject of army legislation, with a view to devising measures for the reorganization and reformation of the army. The Commission met, pursuant to that law, and every member of it, I contend, fulfilled his whole duty, except Mr. Banning, who neither presented a written nor a verbal communication to that Commission, and who attended but one, or at most two, of the many meetings of the Commission. His want of co-operation was one, if not the chief, cause why the Commission could not fulfill its duties. Every other member labored to the end called for by the act of Congress, so I think, as I have said before, that it comes with ill grace from Mr. Banning to submit a bill to disorganize the army instead of aiding the other members to do what they were commanded to do by an act of Congress—to report a bill to reorganize and reform the army of the United States."

"What do you mean by saying that Banning's bill is one for the disorganization of the army?"

"The army regards this bill of Mr. Banning as reducing it to a pauper establishment, subject to constant and everlasting change, instead of an honorable profession leading to honors and future reward. In no country on earth will men submit themselves to the hardship of army life without the hope of some future advantage, and if Congress reduces the army and the pay to the pinching limits of want, the result may be that army officers may become like some of our civil officers, and accused of being grasping for immediate and dishonorable gain to provide for future wants."

"What about this charge so frequently made that the staff is too large, out of proportion, in fact, to the size of the army?"

"The staff is too large for the existing army, but ever since Washington's time the policy has been to maintain a staff large enough to admit of doubling, trebling, or quadrupling the establishment at the very shortest possible notice, and thereby on increasing the fighting force by volunteer regiments, as was done in the Florida war, the Mexican war, and the Civil War. The army appears to the people topheavy because they are ignorant of the necessities of the service. The object of Congress touching the organization of the army, or the pay, which encourages officers to remain on duty in the field in preference to remaining on staff or fancy duties in the East, will meet my hearty approval and sanction."

"What about this matter of forage for horses, of which so much has been said and written recently?"

"Officers are supplied for their horses according to their rank. They have to buy their own horses and pay for everything except forage. In the field this is done literally. In cities like Washington it is simply impracticable, and they habitually have their forage delivered to some livery-stables, who furnishes them horses and gives them credit on their bills for the value of the forage, but in no event can an officer receive any part of the value of that forage in money; on the contrary, at the end of the month, they have the balance to pay in cash."

"Is this strictly legal?"

"Certainly, because every officer must be prepared at a moment's notice fully equipped for war."

"In case an officer has not the horses—is he allowed to draw the forage?"

"No, sir."

"What can you tell me about commutation of quarters?"

"The Government furnishes the quarters and limits the price. The officer simply indicates his preference to the Quartermaster, who selects the quarters and pays the landlord. The officer cannot by any possibility derive any money benefit from it, and if the rent be more than his legal allowance, he must pay it out of his own pocket. The allowance is the same as it was when Gen. Bragg drew his commutations here in Washington in 1861-5. It is well known that officers living in public quarters in contact with troops are generally better off than their neighbors, but those who live in cities, in hired quarters, and have families to educate, are usually in the most straightened circumstance, and have to resort to all manner of shifts to make ends meet. Properly they occupy a high social position, which imposes upon them unavoidable expenses, and this is a nature that should always be taken into consideration when estimating their income and outgo. You know, as well as I, that the unwritten laws of society are more arbitrary than the statute law, and he who, from the nature of his calling, is compelled to go into society, must bear all the burdens and fulfill all the duties of his station, or be branded as a niggard. Almost all our troubles grow out of the fact that we have families, and Congress ought either to pay officers enough to support their families, or forbid them to marry."

"What do you think of this bill of Gen. Bragg to compel officers to wear their uniforms at all times and places?"

"No change has been made in the customs of the service in the last forty years on that subject: they are the same as they are in England to-day. On duty with troops officers always wear their prescribed uniforms. When with citizens they usually wear the same clothing that citizens do. They are well-bred gentlemen, and, as such, do not desire to become conspicuous by wearing uniform when not on duty."

MUDDY STREETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Whose business is it to clean the crossings of the streets of Chicago?

It seems to me that the bootblacks and those "able-bodied men out of employment" could rake in several pennies a day by simply taking a hoe or shovel, and by saving a man from drowning in attempting to cross your principal business streets do a good deed for the sake of decency at the same time.

If there is a regular contractor who is employed to remove dirt by the cart-load he might make his fortune in Chicago, for of all the cities I ever saw for real "slosh" in the streets, Chicago wears the belt. Of course there is no use speaking of the streets between the crossings. They were never swept perhaps, and never will be, but the crossings (seriously) should be tunneled or bridged. By the way, where does all the mud come from which gets on the top of your paved streets? Is it the superabundance of real estate with which Chicago is afflicted, or is it some private dirt trying to escape a mortgage by getting into the highway?

RECENT COMER.

The Roman Hierarchy.

The *Gerarchia Cattolica* for 1878 states that the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church now comprises 1,145 titles, of which 101 are vacant. The remaining 1,044 belong respectively to 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 48 Cardinal-priests, 10 Cardinal-deacons, 10 Patriarchs of both rites, 129 Archbishops and 462 Bishops of the Latin rite, 51 Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental rite, 14 titles Nullius Diœcesces, 6 Apostolic delegations, 103 Apostolical Vicariates, and 25 Apostolical Prefectures. The increase of the Roman hierarchy under the pontificate of Pius IX. is represented by 215 new titles—24 Bishoprics elevated to metropolitan Sees, 5 newly-created metropolitan Sees, 132 Bishoprics, 3 Nullius Diœcesces, 3 Apostolic delegations, 33 Apostolic Vicariates, and 15 Apostolic Prefectures. To these are to be added 8 Bishoprics created in Scotland.

Anecdote of Lincoln.

From Noah Brooks' "Reminiscences of Lincoln," in March Scribner.

While the ceremonies of the second inauguration were in progress, just as Lincoln stepped forward to take the oath of office, the sun, which had been obscured by rain-clouds, burst forth in splendor. In conversation, next day, the President asked, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump." Later in the month, Miss Anna Dickinson, in a lecture delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, eloquently alluded to the sunburst as a happy omen. The President sat directly in front of the speaker, and from the reporters' gallery, behind her, I had caught his eye, soon after he sat down. When Miss Dickinson referred to the sunbeam, he looked up to me, involuntarily, and I thought his eyes were suffused with moisture. Perhaps they were; but next day he said, "I wonder if Miss Dickinson saw me wink at you?"

Pius and Pellegrini.

A characteristic story of the late Pope is told by a French journal. The last Cardinal named by his Holiness was Monsignor Pellegrini. Before his appointment he was senior deacon, but not even a priest, and his income amounted to 50 scudi a month. Those who had been elected clerks after him received 80, and Pellegrini, evidently not approving of the Scriptural doctrine relative to the payment of those who arrive at the eleventh hour, complained of the anomaly as a injustice. Cardinal Simeoni mentioned the matter to Pius IX., adding that he thought Pellegrini had been harshly treated. "I shall make a Cardinal of him," said the Pope, and he kept his word.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

A Lady in Parisian Society Gives a Definition of Happiness.

Why Women Wed---How Husbands Are Secured for Anxious Girls.

The Mariage de Convenance, d'Inclination, and de Raison---Among the Aristocrats, the Bourgeoisie, and the Proletariat.

Correspondence New York Herald.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—An aged Parisienne, living in the Faubourg St. Germain, lately made a remark which deserves to be recorded. She is one of those veteran fair who have seen a great deal of society, and fought out many campaigns therein. She possesses, moreover, a fund of that wisdom peculiar to women of the world, which, when united with a happy turn of expression, adds pith and humor to their philosophy. Having been led to talk about happiness in a circle of her *intimes*, a gentleman told her that, in his opinion, the definition of happiness was "to owe no man anything,—he happens to be over head and ears in debt; but the fashionable old lady took a different view of this excellent principle, and said: "You are wrong; no one on earth can maintain that it is possible to be free from obligations. There are, for instance, two formalities in daily life which compel a man to place himself in a position of indebtedness to his fellow-creatures. What would he do if he had no one to marry and no one to bury him?" The word "marier" in French means "to mate," to find a wife; it does not refer merely to the clergyman who performs the marriage ceremony. Now, this inability to bury one's self is undeniable. I believe it has not yet been controverted, and probably never will be. But this Parisian notion of a man giving himself up to be married is one eminently practical. There is no use in trying to ridicule a Frenchman out of it. It would only serve to convince him that Anglo-Saxon views are not the same as French views, and that they are not half as rational; therefore I will take things as they are, and describe the various ways in which people get married here.

HOW PEOPLE MARRY.

There is, first, the *mariage de convenance;* second, the *mariage d'inclination*, third, the *mariage de raison*. These belong to the regular course of events. The three irregular courses will not require to be analyzed. They are the *mariage de la main gauche*, the *mariage in extremis*, and the *marriages mixtes*,—the latter between persons of different religious professions. It is extremely difficult to ascertain which is the best to recommend. Men who have only had one wife have naturally only tried one way, and, as a rule, generally complain of it. When I have come across widows or widowers who have had occasion to try two or three different ways, I have noticed that the one they once fancied was the worst proved the best after all. Women who have married young often throw no light on the subject, but the deceased husband is always spoken of as a superior kind of man, and even as the best of men; whereas widowers never go off in raptures about their defunct wives.

A HAPPY FUTURE STATE—COMPARATIVELY.

If the dead could speak, we should know whether matrimony really is a blessed state, or even a state in which a man may be blessed. The following is somewhat detrimental to this theory. A lady had lost her husband, but she had left off her mourning and went to parties. Being asked by one of those gentlemen who attend soirees as mediums, who she would like to see in spirit, and having replied, "My poor James," the departed suddenly rose out of the centre of the carpet, as it were, and stood befor the whole company:

"O James! tell me are you happy?"

"Very."

"Are you happier now than when on earth?"

"Much happier."

"Then, James, you must be in Heaven?"

"No; I'm in Hell."

This is, I am aware, a digression, but it illustrates figuratively the difference between married men's state of mind after they have given up their mortal flesh and that which prevails before marriage.

MARRYING FOR FORTUNE, FOR LOVE, AND FOR NOTHING.

I will now explain what is implied by the different sorts of matrimony above mentioned. The *mariage de convenance* is one where the chief points considered are position, fortune, and family. The age of the contracting parties is no object at all; 70 may wed 17. The *mariage d'inclination* is one where love has joined the hands and hearts of a hopeful couple without any consideration of means. The *mariage de raison* unites persons of ripe age, ripe experience, and comfortable income; persons who cannot get on without some one to sew on their buttons, thread their needles, and make their coffee; persons who, feeling no inclination for each other, nevertheless expect that, when the ring has been put on that particular finger, they will be propped up as they go down hill by the partner who bears up longest.

A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

Whichever of the foregoing ways be adopted, no marriage can take place without a *marieuse*. A *marieuse* is a friend of the family who has no interest in making up matches beyond that of enjoying it. She introduces single men to single girls in a spirit of amiable solicitude for their good; the men are usually "charming fellows," whom she may have met at the seaside and who have confided in her; the young ladies have been out of school or convent for half the last season. These affairs are generally commenced with a conversation in the following style between a *marieuse* and the young lady's mother:

"Are you anxious, my dear Helene, that Berthe should make a grand match? You know she has only an income of 30,000 francs."

"No, providing Berthe marry a man who knows how to '*presenter*' himself in society, and he have a good temper."

"Then I have a husband for her; he is 39 [this means 47]; he enjoys excellent health [he weighs 280 pounds[; he has a good name, never snores, etc."

"He will do," replies the mother.

The day this gentleman is introduced, Berthe is told not to bite her nails when her gloves are off: she is not to talk nonsense either. The two *futurs* simply meet and look at each other. From this day the *marieuse* lives in a fairy whirl of visiting, shopping, advising, and accepting attentions until the wedding-day rises, when she shares almost as many honors as the bride herself, while the bride's mother keeps in the background.

NOT TO BE DISPENSED WITH.

The *marieuse* is equally indispensable for a *mariage d'inclination;* but in these cases the love-sick couple are the first to seek her and implore her services. She is entreated to soften the hearts of parents who are opposed to the folly of "such a match." One of the two is going to jump off the Arc de Triomphe or the Bastile Column, or over the Pont des Arts, if the father on the one side and the mother on the other will not relent. A *marieuse* never has a hard heart; she reasons with the young people, but cannot resist their entreaties, and goes from one *quartier* to another, moving all the powers she can, until *l'affaire de coeur* ends before M. le Maire. The *marieuse* in a case of *mariage de raison* is usually the lady who presides at the tribune of a private cafe or the keeper of a select boarding-house. Parties who marry *par raison* are spinsters and bachelors,—persons who, when tired of their solitary selves, turn to circulating-libraries, reading-rooms, *tables de hote*, and cards in the evening. The mistresses of such establishments become their *confidentes*, receieve their small gifts that commence with a bouquet for the desk on which account-books are kept, and return favors with the husband or wife for which the flowers plead. A *marieuse* sees no harm in any of the different plans followed; she finds an appropriate something to say to all her proteges, and always gives sound advice. A few samples will exemplify: "Remember that there is but one invariable rule in married life: a man and wife must dine every day." "You will not always be in love; matrimony comes after such ecstasy like smoke when the flame is out."

PRACTICAL VIEWS.

Some of these intermediaries have practical views which, in the commercial world, are highly appreciated by consenting parents: "Now, my dear young friends, lay my words to heart: No zeal in your deeds, no enthusiasm in your opinions, no feeling in business." What a shrewd, hard-fisted married couple these theories make! I once heard a *marieuse* say to the father of a young man about to marry: "I have chosen you a daughter-in-law with my eyes shut and my ears open."

Notwithstanding the little trouble courtship occasions in Paris, young husbands are not easily to be found unless they are deeply involved in debt, but this is fortunately not always the case. Many young men in the enjoyment of property are driven away from the altar by the consideration of female extravagance. "If I take a wife," they reflect, "she will spend her dot on herself and toilet; but who is to pay for the toilet of her *femme de chambre?*" This is a new perspective opened by the progressive culture and cravings of servants, as well as the peculiar institutions of this gay capital.

FAULTS OF WRONG EDUCATION.

It is unfortunately only too true that the youths of the present day are not brought up to play their part as citizens; they are taught to be Frenchmen only, and leave the schools with as goodly a store of selfishness as life itself can confer. Being well up in logic, they reason thus: "If woman had not been created, the want would have to be supplied; but, as she is, it was meant that *la jeunesse* should love her, and leave others to wed her."

Married people, alarmed at the scarcity of husbands and of the population, to which, by the by, they contribute very sparely, often advise young men to marry and become heads of families. They do this, nevertheless, with such hesitation and tremulousness that they remind me of bathers standing with chattering teeth in a bitterly cold stream and declaring all the time that the water is "delicious." The indifference of young men in regard to matrimony can only be compared to the carerness of maidens to become wives. The chief inducements are *la soiree du contrat*,—a party given on the eve of the wedding, when the marriage act is read before the assembled relatives, and when all the stipulations concerning the *dot* are made known. The trousseau is then exhibited. Some marry under the *regime de la communante* or common purse, but many consider it improvident; and others marry under the *regime dotal*, and the wife's *dot* is only alienated in cases prescribed by law. Then there is the *corbeille de marriage*, containing the diamond necklace, the earrings, the laces, and the Indian cashmere, not to speak of other gifts. Shawls may be out of fashion, but they are always included in the *corbeille de la marie*.

SOMETHING TO BE MARRIED FOR.

The proper cashmere has to be bought at the Union des Indes, because that is the place where ancestresses and grandmothers went for theirs, and because the Union des Indes, at the corner of the Rue Drouot, has the *specialite* of bride's genuine camel's hair shawls, just as the Fidele Berger has the *specialite* of *draperes* for christenings. A shawl of this kind, with the stamp on it, is one of the rights of wedded life—a thing to be married for. The Seine and the Tiber have been turned from their courses, but a cashmere has never been kept out of a *corbeille*. When out of fashion it lies by or disappears—sometimes, alas! finding its way to the Mont de Piete; but it always comes to light again. After the soiree and the *corbeille* come the *Messe chantee*, with a melting "salutaris" by the opera tenor; the altar decorated with flowers, a strip of carpet extending down the centre of the nave; the beadles in knee-breeches, and silk stockings, and dangling *moire* ribbon streamers; a blaze of lighted tapers, and a tram of white satin three metres long. Besides all this there is the anticipation of walking down the boulevards alone, of going to see Judic and Mme. Chaumont, of enjoying impromptu dinners at the restaurants, and the delight of lounging in luxurious armchairs in loose silken morning-dresses and worked satin slippers.

THE TEN-FRANC DINNER.

For the middle classes there is the solemn entry of the bride and bridegroom at the Mairie, when the whole municipality are made acquainted with the fact of Mlle. X.'s marriage. There is a drive in white hired carriage, with the bridegroom in a low cut vest and huge shirt-front; the colossal bouquet, taking up as much room as the mother-in-law; there is the dinner at ten francs per head, the ball, the eclipse of the bride at 5 minutes to 12 p. m., the distribution of a bud from her orange-wreath to each of her bridesmaids, and on the following day the assumption of newly-found rights, such as ordering dinner and locking up and keeping the keys.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE POOR.

In the lower classes there is the walk in white muslin or white merino and veil to the Bois de Boulogne, with a string of ten couples swinging behind in high colors and high spirits; there is the dejeuner beyond la barriere, because wine pays no *octroi hors la barriere*. There is the *marie's garcon* to be invited among the bridesmen, and there is a scramble to get at it, while the groom looks on and wishes luck to the winner. Many other are the popular *deassements* on these occasions; but decorum generally prevails until the stately walking out of doors is over and dinner is taken. At this hour the white gloves are laid aside and neckties are loosened, while tall beavers get put on toward the back of the head or jauntingly on one side. When guests leave the table they generally reel off in a direction contrary to that of their hats; but everything has been provided for. *Flacres* are in attendance to take the *noce* home,—a place reached without the participation of the *noceurs* or even of *cocher*, who has had his libations at the restaurant door; but Providence watches even over French *cochers*.

NOT ALWAYS UNHAPPY.

It does not follow because marriages are made up so lightly that all are unhappy; *mariages d'inclination* often are disastrous mistakes, and long courtships are in France frequently attended with unpleasantness; but here alone can relative happiness attend such an extraordinary system as that I have been describing. This can be accounted for. The Parisienne is endowed by nature with a spirit of intuition not given to other European ladies: her discernment enables her to comprehend things quickly, and a very acute saying is that of the thinker who wrote, "He who understands everything can forgive everything." This understanding means a great deal in French married life; it enables the wife to work hard while the husband rests himself or idles his time, and I am also sorry to say that it sometimes prompts and enables her to seek compensation for this neglect of his duty.

THE ETIQUETTE.

The etiquette of the marriage-ceremony in France has now to be dealt with. A great man on this occasion is the *coiffeur*, or hairdresser. He comes early, having the bride's head to do first, then the heads of the family, and, as intimate friends arrive for the *corsage*, if there are any bandeaux or curls that have been disarranged by new bonnets, it is his business to put them right. The bridal veil is an important affair (there are so many ways of putting it on), and lastly there are the kisses to distribute around before a puffful of powder is shaken over the bride's face. This and the gloves are the last thing put on, and now one of the numerous white bouquets presented to the bride is selected with a view to please some particular donor. The *cortege*, with the bridesmaids also carrying bouquets, follow in the wake of the young couple, and there is a solmn procession down-stairs. The bride reaches the church, led by her father or nearest male relative; the groom comes behind with his mother-in-law; a little after appears the jubilant *marieuse*, for the turnout is all her work. The bride kneels on a velvet-cusnioned *prie-dieu*, and her mother pulls out the veil with a view to produce a hazy, angelic mist around the forthcoming proceedings. The bridegroom tries to look as if he felt quite at ease in his clothes, but looks as if he thought the service were long; at about the middle of it he becomes aware that it is slightly advancing, for the bridesmaids, gingerly led by the hand between the thumbs and finger of the "best men," come forward with a pouch for *laquete*, or collection. He drops in his gold or silver coin, and so does the bride. The ladies and gentlemen composing the marriage party follow the example; then the bridesmaids and their escorts descend the steps of the altar, and the collection continues in the church.

SIGNING THE REGISTER.

When the service is over and the officiating priest has left the altar, the beadles lead the way to the vestry, where the bride and her husband sign their names on the open register. When this is done, the bride takes up her position by her husband's side, the nearest relatives standing near them; then the assembled company pour in to congratulate them. This generally occupies a considerable time, but when it is gone through every one goes back to his or her place in the church, and, silence and order being restored, the beadles once more flourish their wands and lead the way back to the church-entrance down the central nave. At this part of the ceremony the bridegroom may smile at people as he recognizes them. He is a happy man now. When he came in he was indifferent enough; at least etiquette willed it so. The bride may perceptibly nod, but it is not the right thing to do, so she winks, and has even been known to pinch her husband's arm. With a bang of the carriage-door the whole affair ends so far as the public are concerned.

A COUNTRY LETTER ON THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE MILLS, Wis., Feb. 28.—"A strange winter!" is the exclamation on every tongue. Strange and wonderful it has been, and still continues to be. The very oldest inhabitant, searching his memory through, can remember no other like it. There has been as warm weather before, but not so much of it. The buds swelled in December, and this has happened before; but, what has not happened before, there has been scarcely any pinching cold afterward. Our storms have been mostly rains, gentle or violent, and, while Chicago had plenty of snow, and the streets of Boston were blocked with snow, our fields remained brown and bare, and none of us can fairly say that we have had sleigh-ride. The roads have either been frozen into innumerable jagged "hubs," sadly wrenching to wheels and springs, or else soft and heavy with mud. Naturally, we do not get about much. Unless business is pressing we stay at home.

In the soft, spring-like days of January, everybody said, "We shall catch it in February." Latterly, current prophecy declares that we shall surely "catch it in March." But it does not look like it. March comes in to-morrow, and this last day of February is very like April. Going over the garden, I find my tulips and peonies just peeping above the ground, and the horse-radish has sent up its tender green tufts. A little while ago, a flock of wild geese flew over, flapping and screaming, toward the northern lakes, and this is a traditionary omen of warm weather. This morning a pair of blue-birds went soaring above my head, warbling a song of spring. One swallow does not make a summer, neither does one pair of blue-birds; nevertheless, that they should sing at our doors in February is quite remarkable. The hens have cackled and laid all winter, without being pampered or coaxed in any way. One motherly hen of the Black Spanish persuasion stole her nest, and has lately come off with one tiny chicken, which, instead of dying immediately, runs about everywhere and thrives finely. This also is remarkable, inasmuch as there is no similar event on record.

Old ladies who always croak exclaim, "Such unhealthy weather!" Yet the weather continues, and scarcely anybody gets sick. If we should all have the fever in May, the cholera in August, and the ague in September, it would probably be laid to the weather of this strange winter; but let's not worry.

Many predict a total failure of the fruit crop. That the buds swelled early in winter, there is no doub

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philharmonic Club, of Boston, are at the Sherman House.

"This cremating I do not approve of," said a thin married lady the other day to her companion. "Fancy being burned into ashes and put up like preserves in a jar. Besides, when I die, I want to be able to come back and haunt my husband if he marries again."

A mass-meeting of the Italian population was held yesterday at Glikauff's Hall, the object of which was to select a candidate for the Italian Vice-Consulship in this city. Mr. Francis Corbienti was selected. He was formerly Deputy County Clerk.

The alarm from Box 359 at 3:20 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a smoke house in the rear of No. 263 West Fifteenth street. Damage to structure and contents, $50. The residence of Michael Kane, in the rear, was also damaged considerably. He loses $50 on furniture and bedding. The buildings were owned by George Schlecht, whose loss is about $300.

The West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club held a meeting at the Green Street Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and a great deal of interest was manifested. Addresses were made by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin and others, after which several of the "reformed" gave their experience. The pledge was signed by quite a number, and those in the charge of the movement felt encouraged.

West Twelfth Street Turner Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear a lecture on "Socialism" by Paul Grottkau, editor of the Berlin (Germany) *Freie Presse*. Henry Stahle presided and introduced the speaker, who gave a history of labor and Socialism, and abused Bismarck, but said nothing new. His speech took over three hours to deliver, and, as an effort of talking against time, it was an immense success.

The Communists were to have met at No. 45 North Clark street yesterday afternoon, but they failed to put in an appearance, whether because of the rain or because of a change in the place of meeting the reporter was unable to ascertain. At the last meeting the noble band of patriots announced that yesterday they would meet with triple reinforcements. It is hardly probable, therefore, that a cause flourishing so grandly should be deterred by so slight a thing as a moisture overhead and underfoot.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Ireland's great martyr-patriot, Robert Emmet, was commemorated last evening by a large and enthusiastic gathering at Maskell Hall, under the auspices of the Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien Skirmishing Club. The attraction was a lecture upon the hero by Miss Alice May Quinn, of Indianapolis, a lady of some local literary repute. She was introduced by the Hon. P. W. Dunne, of Peoria. The essay had literary merit, and was delivered moderately well, considering the short time the lady has been in the lecture field. At its conclusion Mr. John F. Scanlon read an original poem. The proceeds of the entertainment, which are said to foot up in the neighborhood of $400, go to the credit of the Irish National Fund.

The social success of the season that is just closing, so far as the North Side is concerned, has been a young man who was famous as a giver-out of conundrums. He never appeared at a festive gathering unless he was armed with a riddle, or a conundrum, a something of the sort, and they were invariably clever, as the audience always declared when the answers had been given. And yet that young man's modus operandi was very simple. He never made any answer to his conundrums, but was satisfied with asking, "Why is a bar of soft soap like a Saratoga traveling trunk?" and letting the company guess on it. Whenever an answer was hit upon that seemed pretty good, this wolf in sheep's clothing would say, "That's right—you've guessed it!" and in this manner obtain credit for the united wit, talent, and genius of the whole company.

A meeting of blacksmiths and machinists was held yesterday afternoon at No. 7 South Clark street, for the purpose of forming a trade-union. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was very slim. Mr. Charles Armbruster was elected to preside over the deliberations of the body. A long informal discussion as to the advisability of forming a local union or one under the auspices of the National Labor League took place, during which it transpired that Mr. Morgan, a Communist, had been deputed by the Labor League to form the blacksmiths and mechanics into a union. Mr. Tom Cavanaugh refused to acknowledge the authority of Morgan, and claimed to be the deputy to whom that duty belonged. He strongly opposed Mr. Morgan's plan to organize under the auspices of the Labor League, because that would compel every one becoming a member to pay an initiation fee of $5, which amount but few of the men had to spare just now. He moved that they organize a local union for the time being, and if found advisable a demand for admission into the League could be made at a future time. The resolution was adopted in spite of Morgan's opposition, who did not seem to have a single friend in the meeting. Those present signed their names to the roll. The election of officers was deferred until the next meeting.

"The tricks and wiles that women work," as Shakspeare says, are more than enough. Fristance, there was a girl up on Park avenue who was riding home from the theatre the other evening with a young man from South Robey street, and as she seemed abstracted, he playfully pinched her arm. She came out of her semi-trance and said, "Don't, Thomas! I wish you wouldn't!" then blushed celestial red, for his name is William—that young man's name is. "'Don't, Thomas!'" said the young man with a withering sneer; "Who is Thomas! What bank does he embezzle the funds of! Whose counter does he hop over! What real-estate office of the ninth magnitude does he sweep out! Till Thomas his head off if I catch him,—base, perfidious girl!" Of course they quarreled and parted forever, but they had frequently quarreled before, and had sometimes parted forever so much as twice in one consecutive week, and the young man didn't scare much. He intends to go to the house to-morrow night with a bouquet and a box of caramels and make it up, but he will be too late. The young woman has been disembarrassing herself of the six or seven superfluous young men to whom she was engaged, and has got rid of all of them by the Thomas game, and this evening she is to be married quietly to the remaining lover. (P. S. His name isn't Thomas, but Edward.)

They had a little collision on one of the incoming trains the other day, and a few of the passengers were slightly shaken up. On Saturday the day railed up the solicitor for the railroad, and producing in evidence as Exhibit A his horny hand, which was considerably mashed, said, "How much are you going to ante up for this?" "Ten dollars and a pass home," said promptly the solicitor. "Ten cents and a pass to Blue Island," said the man, contemptuously. "I'm an expert. That hand is skilled labor, and that's what it is, and I don't give no receipt for value received short of $5,000. Why, I read in THE TRIBUNE the other day that a fellow over in England got $7,500 for having his hand hurt in a collision,—he was a juggler, and his biz don't require near so much skilled labor as mine." "And what may your business be, sir?" said the railroad solicitor. "Pickpocket," replied the visitor, "and this is a nice sort of hand for delicate work, watches and pocketbooks in 'buses, isn't it? Blow me, if a man could make his professional living with it, even if he was only a journeyman holder-up and goer-through up on Archer avenue." The solicitor drove him out of the office, telling him to sue and be ——, that is to say, to sue; and he went off grumbling that, unless these blasted monopolies were nipped in the bud by the people, the freedom of the American nation would vanish like a dream.

A case of mysterious disappearance is reported from the West Side, where it creates much comment and excitement. A week ago last Saturday a young man on West Adams street took a beautiful and high-spirited girl to the matinee. Between the first and second acts he, in common with a large proportion of the males of the audience, went out to see whether the Turco-Russian treaty had yet been signed, re-not, and that the Russian headquarters were still at Eski-Sardagh. He endeavored to conceal his impatience by chewing a clove, and the beautiful and high-spirited girl said to him: "Walter, don't you go out again between acts on any consideration. It looks so rude,—people just stare at me, and you treat me with as little consideration as if we were married." This menace kept him in his place during the next *entr'acte*, but when the third act was over he could no longer restrain himself, and he said: "Florence, I must run out for a minute to see how the probable passage of the Sliver bill over the President's veto is affecting the gold market." "If you do, Walter," she said, solemnly, "you will be just as mean as old get-out, and I will get up and walk off on my tiny, shell-like ear. You hear me!" He thought, however, that she was bluffing him, and went out. When he returned, the beautiful and high-spirited girl had disappeared,—was, as it were, gone, but not forgotten. Since that moment he has not seen her. He has called several times at the house, but on every occasion the servant has answered that Miss Florence was not at home, and before he could invite the sorrowing relatives to join with him in having a general alarm sent out and the river dragged, the door has been shut in his face. He has written to her, but his letters have been returned unopened. The other day he felt sure that he had met her on State street,—he could have sworn in any court of justice that it was she, but, though he bowed profoundly to her and exclaimed, "My Florence," he must have been mistaken, for the lady he had thus accosted swept by him with icy-dignity, saying haughtily, "I have not the honor of your acquaintance, sir." Yesterday he thought he saw her going to church, but as the person he met was accompanied by a young man whom his loved, lost Florence did not care for at all,—would not beseen on the street with (as she had often told him, Walter, to-wit),—he must have been in error again. Altogether, it is one of the most singular disappearances of the season.

THE DAIRY CONVENTION.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association to be held in Chicago this week, commencing Wednesday noon, promises to be one of the largest commercial conventions ever held in the West. Delegates have been appointed to come from all principal cities in the States, and some from Canada. The dairy interest is taking a prominence in the agricultural productions of the Northwest that to those who are not in the trade is simply astonishing. These conventions foster the dairy interest by developing and disseminating scientific and practical knowledge in regard to the making, packing, etc., of butter and cheese. The "trade" in Chicago are alive to the importance of the organization, and will undoubtedly give their visitors the best they have. The address of welcome is to be made by Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, at noon on Wednesday at the Grand Pacific. The sessions of the Convention are to be held in one of the large dining-halls of that hotel. The following gentlemen have accepted the honor of serving on the Reception Committee: William W. Dexter, Chairman, Andrew Albro, G. M. H. Wagner, J. H. Adams, D. Richards, Charles Baltz, J. H. White, Col. E. S. Bond, Henry Hemmelgarn, C. Gerstenberg, L. S. Chase, George P. Braum, L. E. Fitts, Henry Rang, S. C. Sargeant, Thomas Palmer, R. F. Redell, John Klein, J. T. Gridley, Aaron Butts, J. L. Bridge, M. G. Brainard, Fred Wood, L. B. Smith, A. F. Wright, C. H. Weaver, C. W. Marsh, N. W. Hewes, C. C. Rice, W. H. Ford, Charles Davis, A. C. Knopf, A. L. Tucker, Julius Smith, A. J. Dennison, John F. Curtis, John M. Cyrus, Alfred Daniels, Joseph Earl, K. Hexter, A. H. Barber, Isaac Hoffert, Henry Holmes, Charles W. Lasher, Frank E. Nellis, F. Nickerson, H. F. Orvis, L. Oberndort, A. W. Merrill, George Beckwith, Samuel Beswick, J. L. Wayne, Charles Weare, W. H. Plummer, William Woods, R. T. Thomas, P. Moran, A. Bigelow, John P. Barron.

BILLIARDS.

Lovers of billiards will be read of late of the exploits of a wonderful fifteen-ball pool-player named Wahlstrom, who has cleaned out the best Eastern talent, including Wilson, Knight, the Dions, etc., without turning a hair. Having beaten the East, Wahlstrom showed up in Chicago last week, and cut off a couple of Chicagoans in their prime. He did not let on that he was the Swede, but stated that he was a Russian. Having thrown out an offer to play anybody for $50, the well-known sport "Homer" said he would back Albert Hoa once, whether the other man was the Swede or the devil. The game was played at Bensinger's Monroe-street room Friday afternoon, the conditions being that the winner of the first six games should take $50, each game to cease when either man had eight balls, the numbers on them not counting. The contest was not very long. The Swede won two, then Hoa one, then the Swede two, then Hoa another, and then the Swede the two deciding games. Ben Linley, another excellent player, then tried him one game for a smaller stake, but the Swede carried that away too. His execution was something marvelous, especially in long shots, and his position play was pretty near perfection.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The work of preparing for the usual celebration of St. Patrick's Day continues to go forward. Grand Marshal O'Neill and his aids met at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon to arrange the line of march and other details. The Marshal was in the chair, and Mr. Curnan acted as Secretary.

The line of march adopted is as follows: Rendezvous on Desplaines, the right resting on Adams street. Move at 1 o'clock sharp, south on Desplaines to Harrison, west to Halsted, south to Twelfth, west to Centre avenue, countermarch on Twelfth street to Wabash avenue, north to Lake street, west to State, north to Indiana, west to Desplaines, and south to starting point.

The positions of the several Societies in the line was left to the Marshal to arrange.

The Marshal announced that the Second Regiment would take part in the procession, and also that nine bands of music had been engaged for the occasion.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—W. T. Duryee, New York; V. E. Alden, Boston; A. W. Wheeler, Boston; A. D. Rogers, Cincinnati; C. D. Lathrop, New York; Henry Beatty, Sarnia; A. A. Moore, Detroit; John Daggett, Kansas City; W. T. Nicholson, Providence; G. H. Nelson, New York; W. G. Watson, San Francisco.... *Sherman House*—J. C. Sherwood, Wisconsin; Col. G. R. Sterling, New York; J. A. Harris, Pittsburg; J. A. Dunn, New Haven; the Hon. W. A. Burleigh, Yankton; C. M. Fairbanks, Pawtucket; E. D. Marsh, Columbus.... *Grand Pacific*—S. W. Parker, New York; C. A. Broadwater, Montana; W. J. Hancock, Dubuque; G. Volmer, New York; H. A. Royce, Boston; Ralph Plumb, Streator; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, New York; J. G. Daggett, Boston; G. A. Connor, New York.... *Palmer House*—W. M. Mills, Dayton; E. B. Atkinson, Moline; Horace Scott, Louisville; G. W. Fuller, New York; J. D. Cameron, Sioux Falls, D. T.; J. L. Fowler, U. S. A.; J. S. Halbert, Omaha.

THE LAW COURTS.

ITEMS.

A motion for injunction and for a Receiver was made and argued Saturday afternoon before Judge Moore in the case of Temple vs. The Hyde Park Gas Company, and the case was then taken under advisement.

In the habeas corpus case of Moritz Wassermau, the order discharging him from custody was set aside Saturday, the case argued before Judge McAllister and taken under advisement.

Judge Williams, Saturday, granted a decree of divorce to Rosa Wright from William H. Wright, on the ground of desertion; and to Henry W. Saltow, from Mary M. Saltow, on the ground of having had an illegitimate child.

Judge Farwell granted a decree to Clarissa B. Phillips from Alonzo Phillips.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John P. Hale began a suit Saturday against the Germania Insurance Company of New Orleans, claiming $8,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

August Ringele, a butcher at No 502 North Clark street, was the only new bankrupt Saturday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $3,802.82. The assets comprise bills and notes, $4,438.66, and some personal property, which is claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to DeWitt C. Cregier. The Assignee of Samuel V. Bayer was authorized to sell the bankrupt's stock and fixtures.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Alanson Dwight began a suit for $1,400 Saturday against Minnesota and Jon B. Tytus.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The District Court calendar. The call is unlimited.

JUDGE GARY—224, 225, 234, and 237 to 252, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—3, 5, 7 of March calendar. No. 2, Brady vs. King, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 232, City vs. Gage, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 2, 602, Thomas vs. Bradley, and calendar Nos. 144, 146 to 160, inclusive, except 150, 151, 153, 154. No. 94, Philbin vs. Kelly, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases: 936, Van Buren vs. Cosh; 188, Schmidt vs. C. & A. Railway Co.; and calendar Nos. 234 to 249, inclusive, except 236, 230, 242, and 248. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH — Magdalena Schwarzebeck vs. Fred Carlile, $700.—Elizabeth Sinclair vs. Stephen Wilks; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

CRIMINAL.

Lieut. McGarigle and Officer Joe Kipley are expected home this morning with the prisoner Gaetano Rosa, wanted for the murder of Salvatore Pitereso in November, 1876.

James Kerr and a man named Larsen, tenants in the house, No. 25 Hunt street, yesterday had a quarrel about some domestic matters, in the course of which two shots were exchanged. No one was hurt, and, as they refused to appear in court against each other, no arrests were made.

During Saturday night three burglars entered the flour and feed store of M. Corrigan, No. 186 North Jefferson street, having for an object the contents of the safe. They bored three holes in the door, and, after filling them with powder and fuse-attachment, went outside to await the explosion, or "puff," as it is professionally termed. The "puff" came off all right, but it raised such a racket as to alarm the occupants of an adjoining house, at whose approach the burglars scampered off. They left behind them a roll of fuse, some powder, and a few tools of a cheap character.

Minor arrests: George Allen, suspected of being the sneak who plundered the Lithgow residence, No. 278 Michigan avenue; Henry Allen, colored, larceny of a silver spoon-holder from the Burdick House, and suspected of the larceny of a gold cross which was found in his possession; James David, and Thomas Donahue, thievish vagrants.

The thieves, David Mullen, James Rogers, and George Smith, alias Harris, whose arrest was mentioned some ten days ago, will be brought before Justice Summerfield to-day upon four charges of burglary, all small ones, committed by them in Capt. Johnson's district. The chief complainant is George P. Hoffman, of No. 131 West Lake street, $5 worth of whose property was recovered.

W. S. Langdon, a dizzy telegraph-operator from Whitewater, Wis., yesterday complained at the Armory that, while asleep in a lodging house at No. 222 Washington street, he had been robbed of clothing to the value of $15. The landlord would give him no satisfaction, he says, and his arrest will be caused to-day. Detectives Stewart and Flynn went to the place and succeeded in picking up Edward Watson, John Henderson, Denis Ahern, and Edward Flaherty, hangers-on about the place, and all alleged thieves. The complainant was able to recognize two of them only.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a drunken ruffian named Michael Barry entered the saloon of Peter Delivo, 229 Division street, and in a short time had made himself so disagreeable that he was ejected by the proprietor. He returned directly, and was making all sorts of threats, when Delivo, aided by his father-in-law, again attempted to eject him. As they were doing so Barry drew a pocketknife and stabbed the latter, an elderly man named Anton Koehler, in the right breast. The blade passed through the lappels of two heavy coats, a vest and two shirts, and made a wound in the flesh about one-half inch deep, which is not considered dangerous. Barry then ran off, but was captured an hour later by Detectives Shaack and Whalen at No. 31 Elm street. He is an old offender, and has several times been arrested for burglary or larceny, and has spent several terms in the House of Correction in consequence. In September last he assaulted Officer Nicholas Kraus, while bringing a prisoner in, and ultimately broke a brick upon the officer's crown.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

As the time fort he spring elections approaches the politicians are bestirring themselves, and candidates are looming up at every turn. The King have their little gatherings to talk over matters and arrange to put the strongest men on their ticket. The head of the ticket will probably remain as it is, but the fight for Trustee and Town-Clerk will require considerable figuring, as four or five candidates for the Clerkship are already laying their pipes. The party who claims to carry the Stock-Yards vote in his breeches pocket is in almost daily consultation with the Englewood members.

The opposition have not shown much strength as yet. They have been beaten so often tha t they are shy of going into the fight until they have a definite plan which will have some show of success.

There seems to be a disposition to wait and see what the Taxpayers' Association will accomplish in their fight with the present Board.

ENGLEWOOD.

Mr. A. E. Bradley, who has conducted the temperance movement so successfully in Englewood, has accepted an invitation to organize a temperance reform at Hyde Park. He is already had some experience in that town, and remarked one evening that he feared that some of the church people were too strongly wedded to their wine for him to accomplish much.

There is considerable talk of putting forward a temperance ticket in the coming spring election.

The temperance meetings will be held each Saturday evening as long as the interest continues. The Executive Committee will invite Mr. Emery Storrs to deliver a temperance address next Saturday evening at Tillotson Hall.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education of District No. 2 was held Saturday afternoon at the Centennial School. All present except Graham.

Bills to the rmount of $270 were audited and ordered paid.

Miss Nettie Morgan was elected teacher at the Stock-Yards School for the remainder of the school year at a salary of $40 per month.

A boy by the name of Norman Chase, who has been attending the Centennial School, but who was suspended by the Principal for some breach of the rules, has since been allowed to attend the Englewood school. The Board decided that he must hereafter attend the school of the subdistrict in which he resides, if at all.

The Board adjourned to Saturday, April 6.

CANADA.

The Canada Pacific Railway—Exemption of Canadian Cattle Exporters from Certain Imperial Regulations—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 2.—In the House of Commons, Mr. De Cosmos, member for British Columbia, moved for a return of every special and general report of the Chief Engineer and Acting Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway respecting the cost of constructing the line, etc. In speaking to the motion, he said that, as the question of the seaport of the Pacific was of the utmost importance, one should be selected which would enable the Dominion to compete with the trans-Atlantic trade. He pointed out that the whole trade of the Dominion last year was $99,877,952, and that of San Francisco alone was $75,713,252. The total export trade of Canada was $75,875,393. The exports from San Francisco were $61,911,237. Other figures proved the vast importance of San Francisco as a port, and he urged the necessity of having a Canadian port on the Pacific in order to counteract the influence of San Francisco. The Government promised to produce all the papers asked for, and the motion was carried.

A member called the attention of the Government to the Imperial act which necessitated the slaughter of foreign cattle immediately on their arrival in England, and wished to know if application had been made to the Imperial authorities in order to obtain relief for Canadian exporters. The Hon. Mr. McKenzie said the evils complained of in Canada was not concerned, had been shown to the Imperial authorities. It was also pointed out that we had no cattle-disease in this country; and, further, that cattle were often confined without cause until they were inspected. He thought that Canadian cattle in future would be exempted from the action of that Imperial act.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The rumor of the possibility of Great Britain becoming involved in a European war has shown the unswerving loyalty of the Canadian militia to the mother-country. Already a large number of officers have sent in offers to raise regiments for service in the British army, and every day increases the number of these offers from all parts of the country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 3.—At a large temperance meeting held here, the following resolutions were passed:

That in the assurances given in the Speech from the Throne, and later to the deputation from the Dominion Alliance by the Premier and the Hon. Mr. Scott, of the introduction of a permissive prohibitory bill for the whole Dominion, this meeting sees ground for great encouragement, and, at the same time, for the utmost activity on the part of temperance-men throughout Canada, both in encouraging the Government in the action proposed, and in taking steps for the adoption and enforcement of the law when passed.

It was stated that the Dominion Alliance were about to raise $100,000 for a temperance-campaign, $15,000 of which was to be procured in this Province.

Mr. Vennor, the Canadian weather-prophet, predicts that the weather for this month will be similar to that of January. The barometer will fluctuate between extremes of cold dips and warm returns, with frequent snow-falls. The month bids fair to be blustery and winter-like, with a lower mean temperature than February or December.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, March 3.—It is reported here that a number of the Mollie-Maguire marauders are located in the neighborhood of this city, and have one of their lodges in active operation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, March 3.—The local Government placed their resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province last night. M. Joly, the leader of the Opposition, has been called upon to form a new Cabinet. The cause of the resignation is believed to be the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the new railway and tax bills. The estimates have not yet been finally adopted, and, if the House refuses to vote them, Mr. Joly and his friends will at once go the country.

THE PULPIT.

Christian Creed-Seekers--Sermon by Prof. Swing.

All Thinking People in Search of Something to Believe.

The Men We Need--Sermon by the Rev. D. N. Vandeveer.

Men of Exalted Character Required in All Walks of Life.

CHRISTIAN CREED-SEEKERS.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. David Swing preached yesterday morning to the Central Church in McVicker's Theatre, taking as his text:

Pilate saith unto Him, What is truth?—*John, xviii., 38.*

Many, already Christians in thought and feeling, are seeking the absolute truth in their religion. In former times the mind was less inquisitive, and rested in the current ideas. For hundreds of years all the notions of society stood unquestioned. Men did as their fathers had done, and thought what they thought, and said what they said. A great awakening and a very great change came over the human mind in those days when Luther and Lord Bacon moved amid the multitude with such new intellectual power. Luther aroused a religious inquiry, Bacon a more general inquiry, and these a crowd of free-thinkers and encyclopedists followed, and the old mental sleep was wholly broken up. From a perfect satisfaction, the civilized world passed over rapidly to an almost universal unrest. And in that unrest we are all passing these years, although we are three centuries away from the Luther and the Bacon who disturbed the old stagnant waters. What a feverish state of the public mind do we behold! Each group of men in office or on street is busy with an argument about inspiration, or hell, or the nature of Christ, and, although our laughter-loving age mingles the humorous with the most solemn, still there is a wide debate going on everywhere over the propositions of Christianity. The meetings and conventions of the clergy are occupied to the last moment of their time with the solution of problems, and they adjourn from week to week with the cases still increasing upon their docket. One clerical association is to discuss, next Monday, whether the first of Genesis be historic or figurative, while some other group is to inquire about the import of inspiration or into the fate of the heathen world.

Thus we are all out in search of a creed. All thinking Christian people ardently desire to find just what they would be justified in believing, or just what it is essential they should accept of and faithfully hold. It would seem that there must be some rules which may help us much in the great valley of shadow through which we are all passing.

However complicated nature is in her organic and inorganic forms, yet there are laws hidden away somewhere which will aid the naturalist. Linnæus found some permanent facts in the floral world, and Cuvier found some in the animal world, and in the political and social realms the patient student has found principles that reappear and change not. In Christianity, it may well be supposed that there are some doctrines which will offer man rest for his mind and peace for his heart. In creed-hunting, why, then, may we not make this the first law of the search, namely, that we seek the permanent truths of the Bible? Whether Genesis contains a poetic account or a historic account of the origin of the world can never compare as an inquiry with the grander declaration that the material world was made by a being called God. That is the sublime truth of Genesis. It may once have been a valuable inquiry whether Genesis was a literal picture of the world's origin, but new forms of thought have come to render that old inquiry almost insignificant. Tyndal states the new problem in these words: "What are the core and essence of the evolution hypothesis? Strip it naked and you will stand face to face with the notion that not alone the more ignoble forms of animalcular and animal life,—not alone the noble form of the horse and the lion,—not alone the wonderful and exquisite mechanism of the human body, but that the mind itself, the emotion, intelligence, and will, were once latent in a fiery cloud. At the present moment all our philosophy, all our poetry, all our science, all our art—Plato, Shakspeare, Newton, and Raphael—are potential in the fires of the sun."

Here Mr. Tyndal has powerfully set forth the dreary finality of evolution, and, in so doing, shows us that the one grand doctrine of our Genesis is not that Adam and Eve were tempted to a literal brute, and that a sword was brandished between them and Eden, but that a personal deity stands back of the universe, and that Shakspeare and Newton and all the impressive human family did not spring from the heat of the sun falling upon clods. To go to Genesis, and behold there the universe rising up from an infinite Mind, a Mind that fashioned the human brain and heart, this is the idea which dwarfs all others. Whether the earth was made in six days, whether Adam and Eve were placed in a garden and fell from eating forbidden fruit, are thoughts rendered unimportant by the overshadowing notion that God made the human race. The Bible will be of infinite worth, if it shall be the place where we shall find a creative Father. It will matter little if we ascribe to human fancy the creation of Eve from Adam's rib, and the walking of God in the garden in the cool of the day, if only we shall learn to feel that a Divine Voice called the human race into life, and that Divine arms are under our earth and its precious contents.

Suppose the clergy in council should resolve that the first of Genesis was simply poetic, then must they go on to raise other questions: whether the Red Sea divided its waters, whether the Jordan was dried up by being smitten with a mantle, whether the three children were put into a fiery furnace, and their task would widen out from the first chapter of the book to the last. Pending this case, destined to last longer than any in chancery, what duty so plain as that we must omit from our creed any theory in these matters, and must fill all the more full the notion that God is all around and will save His children in sorrow, will make impassable rivers divide before their feet.

There are doctrines which run through the Old and New Testaments unchanged, though all changes around them. The faith which bound Abraham to his Maker, and which made Enoch, and Elijah, and Job, and Daniel men of integrity and of hope, is the faith that will save you and me. It may be that it was the inventive and poetic fancy of the annalist which made Abraham make all things ready for offering up his son to God, but this, at least, is true, that Abraham so trusted and obeyed his Maker that all else was nothing as compared with that trust. Be the details of their lives, as given, true or false, this remains, that there were great men all through the Mosaic ages whose lives were made great by following the laws of Jehovah. And the very accumulation of fable around their names would only show what must have been their real character. You could not attach to Thomas Paine's history and legends of piety,—a report that he had again and again surrendered property and given toll to religion would not follow far his name. Legends must always be pictures of the real character. Should we read a hundred stories about the kindness of Wilberforce to the suffering, or about the kind deeds of John Brown to slaves, they would all, whether true or false, set before us the benevolence of those men. False particulars would reveal the true character. Wonderful must be the humaneness which will bear well such loads of legends! So with those eminent worthies of the Bible. While criticism is trying to sift the record, and separate the actual from the imaginative, we can behold the general truth, that faith in God made Abraham and Daniel rise above the level of the common multitude. What devout men they must have been that their names could bear so much of wonderful legend!

In seeking for a creed, a second law would be the test of utility. What doctrines have been useful? Man is sent here to be molded into higher form. He is compared to clay in the hands of the potter. He is commanded to seek the full stature of Christ. He is a progressive being, and hence his best philosophy will be that of utility. What agencies will move him farthest and soonest from ignorance, and weakness, and sin must be ranked as the agencies most worthy of his search and love. Those will hence be the best doctrines which shall most carry him or urge him onward. Under this theory, the study of abstract notions, such as the Trinity or the final meaning of Holy Ghost, or of the word "forever," or of "decree," or "fate," or "free will," will disturb us but little. We can well afford to let opinions come and go here, as we permit the clouds to rearrange themselves on the sky. The flight and return of all such notions should be in our century much like the passing to and fro of birds in the woods. The Roman augurs used to study the flight of wild fowl, and, holding up a wand, infer good if the wild swans passed to the right, evil if they passed to the left; and by the movements of these winged creatures they declared war or ordered the murder or coronation of a King. But the world has outlived such guides of duty, and although our ancestors burned, or imprisoned, or exiled men, according to the position in the air of flying opinions, our times call these theological birds that the whole heavens are their play-ground, and they may, without bad omen, pass to right or left of our intellectual divining-rod.

A religious creed may be sought as a political need is sought, not in the field of metaphysics, but in the need of the people. The true statesmen have never been closet men, spending their days over finely-drawn argumentations about things which were simply curious, but they have been great out-door minds, living amid the millions and studying their wants. Enter the room of a Calvin or an Aquinas and you find him attempting to formulate the things of eternity; but enter the room of a Bright, or a Burke, or a Lincoln, and each is busy over the inquiry into the immediate need of the people. What must be done to encourage manufactories, what corn laws are needed, what homestead bill should be passed, what harbors should be improved, what money will change least in a hundred years, what copyright law will secure to genius the result of its labors? All these questions rise up and are met with a common sense the most active, and are debated with an eloquence which springs from the immediate usefulness of the answer. Eloquence springs greatly from the emotion of speaker and hearer. Hence, the most memorable speeches have sprung up from the political situation of States, because then the heart has been most aroused. Eloquence is a wave of interest passing between the speaker and the audience,—from them to him as well as from him to them. Therefore it is that all of this old, immortal oratory comes to us founded upon human excitement in politics, that being the only fountain which could send down such a flood. And what master-pieces of pulpit-speech have survived the dust of the book shelf, have been spoken over the coffins of the great, or in the name of some doctrine which touched deeply the human soul. There can be no powerful speech where there is no powerful interest. Robert Hall's greatest discourses were delivered in memory of illustrious dead; Bossuet's imperishable words were spoken over the dead Henrietta; and Theodore Parker had to go to the dead Webster for his most effective speech. Thus have these clergymen been compelled to wait for human eyes to be full of tears before they could frame any sentences which might become immortal. It thus fully appears that the statesmen find their greatness in the fact that they are always near the immediate need of the people. They never rise in the name of an abstraction about the nature of the soul, or about the tripartite nature of man or of God, never harangue Parliament, or the Senate, or the people on the nature of angels, or the location of hell or heaven, but upon ideas which affect each man's life, or liberty, or pursuit of happiness.

Hither must come, for a new lesson, the Christianity which has not made utility its watchword, but rather mystery or metaphysics. The human heart and mind are the same in all times and places, and if the statesman can touch mankind by dealing with its practical affairs, so religion must look at human need, and discover and measure duties by that pressing want. Doing this, a valuable creed will reveal itself in the Holy Book. The word utility will become an enchanter's rod, which will call forth these hidden laws. The many shapes of reform will rise up in power and beauty. The temperance reform, the bondage reform, the doctrine of benevolence, the doctrine of industry, the doctrine of righteousness, the doctrine of frugality, the doctrine of penitence for sin, all these forms and laws of life will issue from the Bible, as the Magna Charta issued from the night of the middle ages. The doctrine of righteousness, of common honesty in the Bible, is of more value than all the ideas which a hundred years could congregate in one mass about the divine right of the human will. All will be the profound theologians that ever promulgated, as to the nature of angel, or soul, or as to fate and free-will, could not equal in worth the law that temperance is a blessing and intemperance a ruin.

Hence we creed-seekers must not consult the pleasures of the closet and ask it to invent new puzzles for us, to detain us with amazing interrogatories, but we must step down among the people and find what leaves from the tree of life will heal the worst maladies. To find these useful doctrines we need not resort to any hasty survey of the case, but to our own best judgment we can add the help of history. Ask all the dead who sleep in the Lord and you will learn that only a few doctrines took any part in forming their grand or beautiful lives. They may have held a hundred ideas or notions as true, but it was a few only that shaped their works and their character. A few leading laws made the spiritual empire of each, just as a few cardinal ideas have created the difference between America and Spain, or between England in the nineteenth century and England in the tenth century. What fashioned St. John and Augustine, Bossuet and Fenelon, Robert Hall and Thomas Chalmers, was not any details of minute theory, but the great general ideas of Christianity. Augustine indeed, held to many absurdities. He wandered about in the mazes of speculation, but his real conflict was over a vice. He could not make up his mind in favor of the high purity of the new religion. But at last he espoused the doctrine of righteousness, and there, in that practical idea, lay the foundations of his new character. Thus, all those who sleep in the full beauty of Christian memory bear witness that only a few truths worked at the wheel when their clay was molded into symmetry, and the same truths did all this beautiful work in all the long sweep of centuries. Look at the earliest or the latest of the saints, and to avoid sin and to be like the Master, were the two shapes assumed by the reform. Some thought one thing about baptism, and another another; some held with Augustine, some with Origen; some loved Paul, and some loved John or James, but what shaped them was that all loved the Nazarene, and followed Him. Looking over this past we cannot determine what were the special doctrines of this or that noble one, because the special dogmas did not affect their lives, and hence could not come to us over the intervening years; but Christ, and virtue, and penitence, and rewards, and punishments did affect them, and came from them to us clothed with power. Thus, by asking what have been the valuable Christian ideas of the long past, we may learn what should be the creed of our present and future. Unable to find it in the closet of abstract thought, let us gather it up in the field of experiment.

It would seem a valuable rule for us creed-seekers that we must be satisfied with the general. We must learn to love general principles, and must not covet details of faith or knowledge. If any additional proof were needed that we must seek broad ideas, it might now be found in the recent almost world-wide debate which has just closed over the nature of future punishments. All pulpits hastened to this conflict, but only to learn that no party in the large assemblage of divines possessed any definite information. It was strange how little we all knew. The whole Christian ministry, with the exception of a few individuals, fell back upon the great broad fact that those who obey God advance toward higher happiness, those who defy Him pass onward to punishment.

But this failure of Christianity to supply minutiæ in this one inquiry only illustrates its lack everywhere of passing among the nations in only a grand outline. The particulars about the nature of Christ are just as unknowable as the detail regarding punishment. The Christian world has defined and redefined the Savior. It has been inquired whether Christ were the Creator; whether He had two natures or one; whether He was eternally begotten; whether He suffered on the cross as a man or as a God; whether He preached to souls in a purgatorial realm; whether the light about His brow was from without or from within; but no answer has come to a single one of these questions, and Unitarian and Trinitarian stand to-day with unsolved riddles in their hands. Neither one has any response that one might be willing to live or die to establish. But up from all the generations and churches comes this general truth, that they who have loved Christ and have followed Him as a sufficient Savior, have been transformed into new creatures and have passed from death unto life. The transformation of the Apostles and the Marys who knew little about the nature of the Master, but who loved Him as the legate from the Father, the character of many who have held that Christ was not Deity, but only the Son of God and of man, teaches that this human reform springs not from detailed information regarding the Savior, but from a deep attachment founded upon the full belief that He is the way to God's mercy and to an immortal life. Hither to this general truth and general love have the generations all come. They have not been led by knowledge, but by devotion. This general fact stands that, in all shades of His character, Christ has been only a Savior. He has evoked love and faith, and these have done their marvelous work in the souls of those who knew little and those who knew much.

And this will always be true, that those can reap the greatest good from a philosophy who grasp best its widest truths, and who lavish upon them the affection which others waste upon minute forms of thought. To seek to measure God, to ask how He could be omnipresent or omniscient, or how He could be without body, were mere trifling, compared with the wide assumption that He made the world and is the Heavenly Father of all. Out of minute studies, minute minds at last come. The littleness of their pursuit becomes a quality of their soul. The old sectarians condemned unbelievers to death for small variations of belief, because the study of small points had resulted in a race of small men. The mind and soul shrink to the size of the study that engages them. Men who work at the small lines of engravings, after a few years cannot see far, but those who sail on the ocean can discern great objects many a league.

It is destined to be the glory of our age that it loves to see the large ideas of politics, or science, or agriculture, or Christianity. Not